THE DAILY MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

By M. C. Gallaway & Co. | MEMPHIS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1869. | Volume Twelve—Number 181

DAILY AND WEEKLY

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee.

O'Baldwin, the Irish giant, is in St. Louis.

Boston is to have a one cent evening paper.

Anna Dickinson is scarifying Sacramento.

St. Louis wants to increase her police force.

Fechter's eulogy by Charles Dickens is said to be far-fetched.

Hon. John Rose is the flower of Canadian diplomacy.

Bulwer is very infirm, and is seldom seen in the House of Lords.

Hungary labors under a drouth. Hence Hungary is thirsty.

Samuel Pomfrey is the last dupe of the "English heritage" swindle.

Caroline Ritchings is reforming her troupe of English opera artistes.

Two costly kinds of fish are the Drum-fish and Hamilton Fish.

San Francisco reporters have despaired of "taking down" Train.

Newport trunks are said to be of about the size of a small cottage.

"Washen dun hier," is the sign of a laundress on Queen street, Charleston.

The *Spectator* calls Gilmore "the musician of the multiplication table."

The "collar" girls of Troy are on a strike. It is neck or nothing with them.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company propose to tunnel the Detriot river.

Koopmanshaap arranged at Chicago for transporting Chinese from Omaha to Cairo.

The Rome (Georgia) *Courier* says the Superior Court of that county has 700 cases.

The New York *Nation* has just entered upon the fifth year of its existence.

Canadians are turning to protection as a remedy against the evils now affecting them.

Commodore S. S. Lee, brother of General R. E. Lee, died at his house in Stafford county, Virginia, on the 22d.

Parepa's English opera troupe will first do New York City, beginning there on September 14.

John Defrees is again talked of in connection with a new Republican paper at Indianapolis.

Miss Mary Putnam, daughter of the famous New York publisher, has gone to Havre to study medicine.

An enterprising New Yorker advertises for the lucrative position of undertaker on the Erie Railroad.

The Empress of the French has accepted the Sultan's invitation to visit Constantinople on her way to Suez.

Mrs. Charles Sumner is a conspicuous leader of gay and festive fashion at Newport. Charley isn't there.

The Arch street Methodist church of Philadelphia is building a white marble church at an expense of $200,000.

Wm. C. Bryant, who returns an income of $190, is a clothier. Bryant, of the *Post*, returns an income of $57,063.

Nine and a half parts Indian, half part fleas, and one part Russian, are the constituent proportions of an Alaskian.

A New York clothier, Brokaw, has sued Ames, one of his employes, for inciting a strike, claiming $10,000 damages.

A manufacturer of spurious Heidsick has been held for trial in New York. The drinkers of the beverage need no other punishment.

A Dubuque bride of six hours returned to a justice for a divorce. Her lover turned out to be a married man, with half a dozen children.

Dickens' puff of Fechter is rebutted by a criticism in the New York *Times*, which has the slight disadvantage of never having seen Fechter.

In some localities near Toledo, mechanics and all who can swing a scythe or bind a sheaf, have gone into the fields to assist in saving the crops.

The *Scientific American* recently published that a poultice of bread and vinegar, applied when going to bed, was a sure remedy for bunions and corns.

Dickens reminds the funny man of the Boston *Post*, "with no disrespect, to him, of a hog; because we get so many good things from his pen."

The graduates of Dartmouth College who died during the last year numbered twenty, and their average age was a fraction over sixty-six years.

F. W. Ballard is a Young Men's Christian Associate who has come to grief. Cause, confusion of *meum* and *tuum* to the extent of $60,000. Place, New York.

A Wisconsin woman, bitten in the ankle by a rattlesnake, while out berrying, saved her life by tightening her garter and making her little daughter suck the wound.

A little domestic trouble in Michigan, where a man eloped with his brother's wife, has been amicably settled by an equitable division of children and furniture.

Preparations are already beginning for the celebration of the centennial of American independence at Philadelphia, its birth place, in 1876, on a Boston jubilee eclipsing scale.

General Rosecrans is expected daily in San Francisco, from Mexico. Senator Thurman, of Ohio, has proceeded thither to meet him, and notify him of his nomination.

Zion's *Herald* says President Eliot has decided to abolish morning prayers, and that this is the first step to the complete separation of Harvard College and religion.

THE ELYTON RAILROAD.

Ability of the South to Build Railroads and Factories.—Extracts from Major W. J. Sykes' Speech at Aberdeen, July 13th.

Whilst you may agree with me as to the importance of this road, whilst you may be satisfied that it will be the means of connecting the rich agricultural districts of Mississippi with the vast mineral regions of Alabama, still you may be in great doubt as to the pecuniary ability of the country to construct so valuable an improvement. You are well aware that it is the intention of the friends of this enterprise to connect it with the Memphis and Selma (General Forrest's) road, and with the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern (General Beauregard's) road, at the earliest practicable moment and at the nearest and most convenient points. It is also in contemplation to extend this road directly west to Grenada, and even beyond, so as to connect with the Yazoo Valley road, thus, by means of these various connections to furnish Mississippi and the States west of the river, with the iron manufactures, the coal and other minerals of Alabama. But again the question comes up, how can the road be built? Let us see. Monroe county produced last year near twenty thousand bales of cotton, which brought at least $2,000,000, Lowndes county produced equally as much. One tenth of this would be $200,000, which would amount in five years to $1,000,000. Now cannot Monroe county, without any inconvenience, appropriate *one-tenth of its cotton crop* to the improvement of the country, when, by so doing the value of the real estate in the county and in the city of Aberdeen will be quadrupled, as I have shown you by facts and figures which cannot be disputed? The people of Great Britain pay one-tenth of all their crops to the support of the established church, in addition to their other taxes. During the recent war you paid one-tenth of all your crops to carry on that war. Since the surrender you have paid for several years twelve or fifteen dollars a bale on cotton to the United States Government, in addition to your other taxes. These were all taxes in the proper sense of the term, because you received neither money nor property in return. But if you subscribe one-tenth of your crop to works of internal improvement, such as I have described, it will be the best investment for your capital, because it will so much increase the value of your other property besides, paying a fair per cent. on the capital so invested. The cotton crop of the Southern States last year sold for $250,000,000; one-tenth of this amount is $25,000,000; this in ten years would give $250,000,000, and this amount applied to the building of railroads, the erection of factories and the development of the resources of the South would make this one of the richest and most prosperous countries in the world. But if we use all our capital in the growth of one staple, and purchase all our supplies from other regions, they, and not we, will reap the benefits. It is said the South is too poor to build railroads. If this is true, if a country producing one crop worth $250,000,000 is too poor to make any improvements, it is no compliment to our management, and shows that our present system is fatally wrong and should be changed as soon as possible. There is capital enough in the South to make all necessary and proper improvements, but unfortunately it is all, or nearly all, absorbed in one pursuit, which, the planters and farmers say, is adding but little to the permanent capital of the country. If our men of capital, instead of using all their means in raising one staple, or investing it in United States bonds, or depositing it in Northern banks, would invest a portion in buying State bonds or county bonds issued for the benefit of railroads in the South, they would enrich the country, and at the same time get a handsome per cent. upon their money. The man who works for the South, and spends his money to improve it, is its true friend.

The wealth of a country depends upon the excess of its productions over its consumption. If the South should produce $500,000,000 worth of cotton, sugar and rice per annum, and yet it should require all of this to purchase the comforts and necessaries of life, there would be no wealth added to the country; whereas if it produced only $150,000,000 over and above its consumption, that would be so much actual wealth, and that, in a few years, would make our Southern country great, rich and powerful. Northern men who are willing to use their capital in developing our Southern country deserve our thanks, although in so doing they are laying the foundations of immense fortunes for themselves; yet, we of the South should feel enough interest in the land of our birth to make some effort and spend some money for its improvement and the development of its boundless mineral and other resources.

Permit me to say that Aberdeen has done more since the war to build railroads than any town or city that I know of in the South. She has during this year subscribed between eighty and ninety thousand dollars to the road from this place to Louhattan, on the Mobile and Ohio road, and she has agreed to subscribe one hundred thousand dollars to the Memphis and Selma road. What place has done more in proportion to the value of its real estate? And if she should do as well in the future this must and will be a large and flourishing city.

RELIGIOUS.

The Wars of the Bishops—Cummins Versus Whitehouse—Bishop Cummins Keeps the Field—Bishop Whitehouse Fires the Last Shot.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Bishop Cummins, of Kentucky, notwithstanding the demand of Bishop Whitehouse, of this diocese, that he should not do so, preached in Trinity church this morning and evening, in the presence of audiences that filled the church to its utmost seating capacity, 1200 to 1500.

Bishop Cummins publishes in the *Tribune* this morning a letter explaining his course in regard to the difficulty between himself and Bishop Whitehouse, to which is appended a letter from Bishop Whitehouse himself. The letter is bitter in its tone. After recapitulating what he calls past aggressions on the part of Bishop Cummins, he says that there is no excuse that it has degenerated into incidents which subject you to the imputation of malevolent feeling, as well as of a disregard of what is gentlemanly and courteous. The principles which are involved in this interference and aggression, I mean to submit, as you are aware, for such adjudication by our peers as they may deem to be equitable. I have avoided as far as in me lay, pursuing the issues through any personal altercation. I shall, under no circumstances, resort to any penal charges, how satisfied however I may be that reasonable cause for the same may exist. I must content myself in the name of God and His Church with entering my solemn protest against acts and temper so derogatory to the dignity of our office and our confiding brothers, and the peace of the Church, and the well-being of the part of it committed by the Great Head to my unworthy charge.

I, therefore, hereby, as far as I can, to give it lawful and moral weight, and violation, I trust, no past claim of fraternal courtesy, in the painful exigency so perseveringly thrust upon me, do protest against your visiting my diocese [illegible] within its bounds.

BLOODSHED.

The Reign of the Pistol and the Knife.

A Man Shot Down Near Nashville—A St. Louis Murder—Cold-Blooded Murder in Chicago—Japanese Execution.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

From the Nashville Press and Times, 26th.]

A young man named Van Lawrence was shot through the neck by a gentleman called Henry Cox, over in Edgefield, on Saturday night. The version of the affair given by the friends and eye-witnesses is this: Van Lawrence, a former clerk in the drug store of Robert Caruthers, on the Square, and Cox, a grocery keeper, on the Gallatin pike in Edgefield, about three or four hundred yards from the bridge, were acquainted, and had a little muss some time ago about a girl, some little misunderstanding or quarrel, as young fellows often have about lovely women. Van Lawrence did not forget the quarrel, but on the contrary harbored the thoughts of it in his bosom. On Saturday evening, it is said, he imbibed a little too freely of strong drink, and when going home stepped into Cox's store and had an altercation with him, referring with some bitterness to a report which he charged Cox with circulating about him. Cox denied this, and in proof of the truth of his statement offered to bring him to the toll-gate keeper on the pike, about a mile or two out, who would bear witness to the truth. They started out in company with some friends, and proceeded to the toll-gate. When about to enter the house Van Lawrence again drew a knife and swore he would kill Cox. The friends, fearing a *rencontre*, gathered around Lawrence, and took him off toward his home, (he lived out in that direction,) but had not proceeded far when he broke loose, and returning with his knife open and ready drawn, swearing dreadful vengeance on Cox, he was met by that man, who pulled out his pistol and shot him through the neck. He died in a few minutes.

MURDER IN ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Republican, 26th.]

Following close upon the execution of William Edwards for the murder of Louis Wilson, who had insulted his wife, we have to record another murder, which was committed late last night on the corner of Twelfth and Carr streets, Ernst Niemier being shot and killed by William Ploeger.

The parties, as their names indicate, were Germans, Ploeger kept a bar-room on Sixteenth and Carr streets, and Niemier lived on Third and Carr streets. For some time, as is alleged by Ploeger, an improper intimacy had existed between his wife and Niemer, and this led to the affair which terminated so shockingly.

The two men met about eleven o'clock last night on Twelfth and Carr streets, and Ploeger commenced to remonstrate with Niemier, who demeaned himself in a braggadocio style. It was no trival matter with Ploeger, however, for he was awfully in earnest, and without more ado he drew a six-inch revolver and fired at Niemier. He fired four shots at him in all, and mortally wounded him, for he fell down and died almost instantly.

The tragedy created a good deal of excitement in the neighborhood. Ploeger, as soon as he had shot Niemier, came down to the Central police station and gave himself up. He was very much agitated, and stated as coherently as he could the facts of the occurrence and what led to it. He was then locked up.

In the meantime, the police of the Third District were busily searching for him, they having become cognizant of the murder immediately after its committal. They sent a description of Ploeger to the Central Station, and then found that he had given himself up. Up to within a short time of this tragedy the two men were firm friends, and, in fact, had been so for many years. Ploeger is thirty-two years of age, and during the war served in the Third Missouri Infantry, while Niemier served in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

A CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

A special of Sunday says:

A revolting murder was committed in this city on Saturday noon, at 112 Fourteenth street—the murderer being Thomas Wilson, a laboring man, aged seventy years, and his victim was his wife, aged about thirty-five years. Wilson has been an intemperate man for several years, and when intoxicated was exceedingly brutal in his conduct, while his wife was an amiable, industrious woman, doing her best to support her drunken husband and her children. Wilson was formerly an officer in the British army, and served in the Crimean war, but sold his commission and came to this country. With no business or profession that could afford him a living, he soon relapsed into the condition of a loafer, and did little or nothing for the support of himself or family. At the hour named he approached his wife while she was engaged in her domestic duties in the kitchen, and gave her a fearful stab in the abdomen with a dirk. He then repeated the blow in the temple. Either wound would have proven fatal, and she died in a few minutes. Wilson is in jail.

A JAPANESE EXECUTION.

From Harper's Magazine for August.]

While we had been making our tour of inspection the doomed culprit had been unlashed and dismounted from his horse at the gate. But when set on his feet he was unable to stand, owing to weakness and the constrained and painful position in which he had been kept so long, and his guard were compelled to carry him into the precincts of the prison. Here an ample breakfast had been provided, of which he ate heartily, and with evident enjoyment. After a full half hour it was intimated to him that his presence was expected. With the assistance of an attendant on each side, he walked slowly into the execution ground, and was placed, kneeling and sitting on his heels (in the universal Japanese fashion), behind a small hole dug out for the reception of his head. Some ten yards in front of him and separated by a rope running across the square, sat the presiding yakonin and the prison authorities, calmly fanning themselves; and beyond these again were the six or eight foreigners who had been admitted.

The prisoner's arms were then pinioned behind his back; but before the cloth was tied over his eyes, he requested that a minute's grace might be allowed him. This being granted him, he raised a weak, quavering voice to its highest pitch, and screamed out, "My friends!" Immediately an unearthly chorus of wails answered the poor wretch from his friends outside the walls, some of whom could be seen from the interior. This was followed by "Syonara" (good-bye), and by a deeper and more prolonged wail from the crowd outside. The prisoner then signaled to his guards that he was ready, and submitted quietly to the operation of blindfolding; the executioner stepped up, and carefully adjusting the victim's head a little on one side, so as to hang exactly over the hole prepared to receive it, signified that all was ready; the word was given, when, without raising his weapon more than a foot above the neck of the condemned, the executioner brought down his heavy blade with an audible thud which severed the head instantly from the body.

Immediately the head fell it was seized, carefully washed and cleaned, the procession was reformed as before—except that the horse previously ridden by the deceased now carried the executioner in charge of the lifeless head—and wended its way to a raised mound at the side of the highway a quarter of a mile distant. Here a kind of gallows had been erected, and on this was placed the dead man's head, supported in its position by clay, there to remain for six days in sight of all passers by, and a warning to all evil-doers.

GOVERNOR SENTER.

What he had to Say in Respect to a Serenade.

From the Nashville Banner, 25th.]

Governor Senter, who returned yesterday afternoon from Gallatin, where he and Stokes had a joint discussion, was serenaded at his private room over Berry's book store, last night, by the Odd Fellows' Band. The musicians started from the postoffice corner after playing an air to gather a crowd, and then marched to the Public Square. After playing several pieces there were loud cries for Senter, and our next Governor responded by appearing on the balcony and making a very neat ten minutes' speech.

He said that since the 11th of June, Sundays excepted, there had been but three days that he had not advocated in public speeches the great doctrine of universal suffrage. He had gone first to East Tennessee, where those who preceded him reported that Senter had sold out the Republican party, but he felt gratified in knowing that he had succeeded in counteracting other influences, and he felt confident in assuring them that a heavy majority for the universal suffrage candidate would be rolled up.

From East Tennessee they had gone to the banks of the Mississippi, and then along up to Gallatin, where they had just spoken, and where the hero of the calf-killer had been pretty roughly handled. He felt gratified in assuring them that Stokes had been systematically beaten from every position he had assumed since they started out from Nashville. The "Bald Eagle" had been compelled to roost pretty low some times.

The crowd, which had swelled to six or seven hundred by this time, were anxious for a speech, but the Governor assured them that, worn out with the labors of the day, he did not feel physically able. He, however, assured them that next Saturday he would be in Nashville, at which time Stokes would be on hand and they would then have the pleasure of witnessing such a skinning as they had not seen for many a day. The band played several additional airs, when the crowd dispersed.

ELOPEMENTS IN HIGH LIFE.

An Actor Runs Away with the Daughter of a Buffalo Millionaire.

Sudden Elopement of a New York Heiress—She Elopes with Her Lover.

ELOPEMENT AT BUFFALO.

From the Buffalo Herald, July 23.]

While taking a stroll on Delaware street last Sunday evening, we became a willing listener to conversation carried on among a party of young ladies (notwithstanding the old saying that "listeners never hear any good of themselves,") one of them had been engaged at the time in giving her companions an account of how one of her most intimate acquaintances, who had been her companion at boarding school, had been induced by an actor, who recently played an engagement in this city, to elope with him. From this we were able to gain some particulars of the affair, and give them for the benefit of the readers of the *Herald*.

It appears that, during the holidays, the young lady so prominently connected with this incident, whom we will call Nelly (sweet name,) came home from school, and had just arrived at the age of "sweet sixteen." From what we can learn, she was a beautiful creature, such a one as a young man is likely to fall "dead in love" with before he has seen her five minutes. Well, the second night after her arrival here, she went to the theater, and there saw the actor who was to be so closely connected with her future destiny. We will call him Harry Stanforth—our reader will please bear in mind that these names are fictitious. One the evening in question, Harry was playing a very prominent *role*—that of a passionate lover—and Nelly became so fearfully infatuated with him that nothing would do—so she expressed herself afterward to her bosom friend—but an introduction to the charming Harry. Her desires were gratified and then, oh, she was in such ecstacy! Time passed on; walks were taken, parties attended, and, in fact, Harry became very attentive, and it seemed to be his greatest desire to bask in the sunlight of her smiles. He had gained the confidence of Mr. and Mrs. ——, who thought that he was such a nice young man; but better for them had some kind friend been able to make them cognizant of the dark clouds of sorrow that were hovering over them—the signals of a terrible storm that would soon break over their heads, and cast a gloom of sadness over their family circle. Harry, after a while, declared his love for Nelly, and she reciprocated. He wanted her to run away and get married. She hesitated, and wanted him to ask her parents' consent. But well he knew that such a boon was not to be granted to him by them, for they were wealthy—millionaires—and would never think of such a thing. He presented the case to the fair Nellie, and finally she consented. One fine morning the father and mother arose from their beds to find their daughter had left her home. Every effort was made to gain some track of them, but in vain. Last week the father ascertained that Harry had gone to Chicago, and was "leading gentleman" in a well-known theater, and that his daughter was with him. He immediately took the first train and left for the "Garden City." His return is anxiously looked forward to by the relatives and friends of the young lady. The affair caused no little excitement and talk among the "Upper Ten." If anything further should transpire our readers may rest assured we shall keep them posted.

A NEW YORK HEIRESS ELOPES WITH HER LOVER.

From the New York Evening Telegram, July 23.]

The citizens in the immediate vicinity of Madison avenue and Forty-second street have of late been unduly excited by the sudden disappearance from among them of an acknowledged bell, and heiress to an immense fortune. The lady, Miss Kate Taylor, about twenty-one years of age, is surpassingly beautiful and highly accomplished, no pains or expense having been spared in giving her a finished education. She is an orphan, and the only heir of her grand-parents, reported to possess almost unlimited means. Miss Taylor, be it known, had formed an attachment for Mr. Henry Howland, a young gentleman of culture and means, who reciprocated her love to the fullest extent. But for some reason, best known to the grand-parents of the young lady, having at heart her best interest and future happiness, they earnestly counselled her to cease receiving the attentions of Mr. Howland, but this good advice was not heeded, as the sequel will show. A few days ago Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, with their idolized grand-daughter, made arrangements to spend a few weeks at Long Branch with the fashionable throng there congregated. Trunks were packed and all the preliminaries arranged for starting last Friday morning, but events over which Mr. and Mrs. Taylor evidently had no control, and of which they were in utter ignorance, disconcerted their plans, and instead of leaving for Long Branch they remained at home and bemoaned the loss of their darling granddaughter. On Friday morning, Miss Taylor not appearing at breakfast as usual, one of the chambermaids was sent to call her, and immediately reported back that she was not in her room. Alarm and fear at once seized upon Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, who hastened to the young lady's room only to find a confirmation of the maid's [illegible]. The house was thoroughly searched, but no trace of the fair fugitive could be found. It was soon discovered that her trunks, packed the day previous, preparatory to leaving for Long Branch, had been removed from the house, whereupon the truth flashed upon their minds that she had eloped with her lover, who, it is stated, had been forbidden the house by Miss Taylor's guardians. How she could leave and take her heavy trunks with her without the knowledge of some one of the household was a mystery which seemed difficult to fathom, but such was the fact and could not be controverted. The sixteen or seventeen servants employed in the house were summoned and questioned separately, but none of them seemed to know when or in what manner Miss Taylor escaped from her princely home. That she received assistance in carrying the well-filled trunks from her upper room is a fact that cannot be disputed, and it must also be admitted that the business was adroitly managed on her part and those of her assistants. The grand-parents of Miss Taylor are almost inconsolable at her failure to comply with their wishes, and subsequent flight from the city in such a clandestine manner. That she will live to bitterly regret the hasty action taken, is believed by many who are more thoroughly conversant with all the facts in the case. Steps were promptly taken to learn what course the lovers had taken, and their intentions for the future, but nothing further than the fact of their marriage soon after their flight seems to be known. A few days more, however, may shed new light upon the unfortunate affair, which has cast such a gloom over the present and future of a wealthy and estimable family.

Agricultural Miscellany.

Stagnant or foul water is injurious to all animals. It causes blood poisoning, and this leads to so many febrile complaints, and is one of the great causes of abortion in cows and other animals. Farmers should guard against its use.

The wheat crop this year of St. Clair county, Illinois, is estimated by persons who are represented as competent judges, to be not less than two and a half millions of bushels. This exceeds by one million any previous yield.

The *Agricultural Gazette* estimates the annual consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom at fifty millions of quarters (it may be a million more), and states the annual yield per acre, throughout the Kingdom, at twenty-seven bushels. An English quarter is eight bushels.

A careful estimate of the approaching harvest in England shows that there will be a good average crop. The advices from the continent also indicate that there is no falling off in the yield. It is not probable, therefore, that prices of breadstuffs will materially change for some time to come.

It was recently stated in a discussion by the Waltham Massachusetts Agricultural Club, that a farmer in Holliston had raised cabbages on the same land for fifteen successive years, and always successfully. He manured his land with common salt and watered his plants with lime.

Clover can be plowed down too often in loamy soil. It makes it too loose, and the wheat is more easily frozen out. The surface should be well rolled in the fall; and, if the ground is dry enough, it should be rolled in the spring before the wheat starts much.

In plowing down green crops, attach a heavy chain to the front of the plow-beam, which drags down the grass, so that it does not choke the plow. In this way it can be plowed down so nicely that one would hardly believe that two feet of the clover had been turned under.

In using common salt, soot, or guano, for manure, moist weather should, if possible, be selected for applying it; for it is necessary that these substances be dissolved before they can be appropriated by the roots of plants. As long as they remain as a dry powder to the surface of the soil they can be of no use.

Bad odors from a sty or stable offend the nostrils and impoverish a farm. The richest manures are those that have been so treated as to emit little or no smell. Dried peat is the best deodorizer. Manure that has given off the most of its stench is like cider that has stood all day in an open pitcher.

A Minnesota gardener has tried the Paris green and ash remedy for potato bugs, and says it is effectual. The remedy is compounded by taking two parts of Paris green to twenty parts of ashes. A common meal-sieve was used in putting it upon the plants. Twenty-two pounds are sufficient for one acre of potatoes.

The correspondent of the Germantown *Telegraph* says that he knows a first-class farmer who cultivated his fence corners, or rather land which the plow would not reach along the fences, in grass, and found that the product met all the expenses, and that his fields suffered very little from weeds.

A Georgia paper says that some farmers there who formerly cultivated fifty acres of land, and got an equal number of bales of cotton, get an equal amount now from twenty acres. They prepare the land and cultivate better than formerly, and their products are increased thereby at a much less expense.

Watering garden plants, as commonly practised, is an absolute injury to vegetation, for the reason that it is not plentiful enough. When the earth is dry and hot, the application of a little water only increases the heat, and has a tendency to make the soil more compressed and dryer than before.

The conviction is universal among intelligent men that barn-stored hay is worth much more than that which is taken from the stacks. Why then follow this wasteful practice? Look at the loss to this farmer who cuts one hundred tons of hay, worth $2000. According to his own estimate he pays $100 a year for the privilege of stacking one-fifth of his crop. This is but a small part of the loss when the hay is fed out at the stack. It costs at least one-third more hay to keep cattle without shelter. These are strong arguments for more barn-room.

The old custom of tying or twisting the tops of raspberry bushes from one stool to another along the row, in the form of an arch, is one of the most ready, economical and satisfactory systems of training that we have ever practised. With a pair of stout, thick gloves, a man will do the work very rapidly; and, if the canes are long and strong, they will rarely require any tying beyond that made by twisting them together. In this way the fruit is fully exposed to the sun and air, and away from any interference of the young plants or suckers to be grown for next year's fruiting.

Stone vs. Nicolson Pavement.

The New York *World* gives the present Broadway paving in that city the preference over any other of stone. It is much superior to the old Russ, which proved too smooth. It is made of granite blocks of the same width and depth as the Belgian blocks, but of twice their length. But that journal says that even this, the best of stone pavements, will not bear comparison with the Nicolson wooden pavement in Nassau street, opposite the Treasury. This was originally laid nearly four years ago, and in that time has been repaired only once, and then only in a few spots. It is to-day as smooth and firm as ever, while the Belgian pavement in Pine street on the same block, which was laid about the same time, has been repaired three or four times since and is now wretchedly uneven and badly worn. The *World*, however, thinks that the great cost of the Nicolson pavements and the difficulty of removing any part of it in order to get at the water and gas pipes, constitute a serious objection to its use; but of its superiority in other respects to the best Belgian pavement there can be no doubt.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

REMDIES.

Read the Certificates

No Medicines

IN THE WORLD

EQUAL THEM.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, CITY—DEAR SIR: I have examined your Stomach Bitters carefully, and found it what you represented it to be. The high order which the ingredients going into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of substances make your bitters far superior to any similar preparations in the country. The fact that you use only the purest Bourbon whisky must necessarily recommend your bitters in another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palatability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your bitters carried on by way of displacement which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by clear operation.

EMIL SCHEFFER,
Apothecary and Chemist.
Louisville, September 23, 1868.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 12, 1868.

MR. E. WILDER: I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofulous Eruptions and sores all over my body, and for the last three years I have been confined to my room and bed, and all hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. The first sore broke about three years ago and ran about a pint a day, until the latter part of December, and during that time the smell was so offensive, with my windows up giving open ventilation to my room, that neither my family nor any of my friends could hardly bear to stay in the room with me. About the middle of last November the disease turned into my bowels also, and what passed from them was almost the same as that which ran from the sores; and my bowels were so sore that I could not bear the weight of my hand to lay on them. About this time my family and friends were called in, and I was expected to die any time; but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw that your Sarsaparilla and Potash was recommended for Scrofula, and I sent for it immediately, and the third dose, or first day, I felt relief; and every day I could feel its healing influence all through my body, and was anxious for the time to come round to take the regular dose. The sores have now nearly all disappeared and are drying up very fast. I am now fleshier than I ever was in my life, and I feel better than I have felt for twenty years. I consider it almost a miracle that I am alive, and I wish you to put this before the public, so that if any one is afflicted with Scrofula, or any kind of skin disease, they may see this and be benefitted thereby. I consider this the best medicine that ever was placed before the public.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a number of years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.
OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market streets, Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 11, 1868.

MR. E. WILDER, Louisville, Ky: Dear Sir—I have been suffering for two years with severe coughing and difficulty of breathing, and seeing your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry recommended for those diseases in your valuable Almanac, and also certificates of its having effected similar cures, and after trying other remedies with similar effect, I determined to give your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry a trial; and take pleasure in stating that I found relief after taking the first bottle; and have kept it up regularly since, and am entirely free from both the cough and difficulty of breathing. I would state, also, that I would not be without it, as I am very corpulent and predisposed to asthma. Yours Respectfully,
WM. MOORE,
Watchman on Levee street.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky: Dear Sir—I am an old practitioner in this city and surrounding country, and although opposed to all patent medicines, yet, seeing that you had got up a Chill Tonic, and knowing you to be thoroughly versed in the treatment of such diseases, I was tempted to try its effect; and now, sir, allow me, not only to thank you myself, but also to tender you the thanks of my patients, who have not only been cured of Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, in its most distressing form, but after taking a few doses of your Chill Tonic, that it has entirely eradicated the disease from their systems; and I now use it altogether in my practice—so do all the other physicians in my neighborhood—and I would be glad to see the profession using and prescribing your valuable medicines throughout our country. You are at liberty to use this as you may deem proper.

I remain yours, very respectfully,
BENJ. J. ADAMS, M. D.

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.

EDWARD WILDER, ESQ.: Dear Sir—It is with pleasure I add my testimony in favor of your Family Pills. I have used them for the past twelve months past, and conscientiously believe them the best pill ever brought to this country. I was troubled for years from Chronic Costiveness, and was cured after using your pills. My wife was troubled with Heartburn and Indigestion, and was relieved by them. My son-in-law has had the Bloody Flux for many years, but is now cured, thanks to your Family Pills. I always keep them in the house.

Yours truly,
JOHN T. JONES.

CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALA.

MR. EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY: Sir—After having tried everything in the way of Worm Medicine, with no effect, on my three little children, I heard of your "Mother's Worm Syrup," and take pleasure in stating it relieved my little ones immediately.

Yours, with respect,
MRS. LUCY M. CHASE.

EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY: Dear Sir—I consider your Bitters the best medicine in the world. My wife has had the Chronic Diarrhœa for over five years, and your Stomach Bitters cured her. She takes some of it two or three times a day. I would not be without it in the house for ten times the cost of it.

Yours,
J. C. GATMAN,
Agent Erie R. R., New York.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

MR. EDWARD WILDER: Dear Sir—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Sarsaparilla and Potash. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine, I have been much relieved, and cured of a serious Scrofulous disease which I have had for many years, and for which I return you many thanks.

Very respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

TUSKEGEE, ALA., April 17, 1868.

EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY: Dear Sir—I am personally acquainted with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder, and she has been suffering with scrofulous inflammation of the leg, arm and neck for six or eight years. She has been under the professional care of several skilful physicians with but partial relief. The use of two bottles of your Sarsaparilla and Potash and one box of your Family Pills have given her decided relief, and effected a permanent cure.

Respectfully,
W. J. GAUTIER, M. D.

[illegible], February 10, 1868.

MR. Edward Wilder, Louisville, Ky: Dear Sir—Six months ago I had given up all hope of ever being well again; I was a mere skeleton, and did not expect to live over a few months; all pronounced me to be in the last stage of consumption. About that time I began to use your Extract of Wild Cherry, and I continued to do so for several months, growing better daily, and increasing in flesh. I have been so much relieved that I now look forward to a long and happy life, and bless you for the wonderful cure.

Yours, with great respect,
MRS. ELEANOR G. BAKER,
Center Star, Ala.

Messrs. Edward Wilder & Co.: Dear Sirs—I have sold the last bottle of your Mr. Edward Wilder's Chill Tonic and am having frequent calls for more, as it has the entire confidence of the people, and sustains itself in all cases of Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague wherever tried. Please send me at once, per express, six dozen. Your prompt attention will oblige,

Yours, respectfully,
J. M. CHAMBERLIN.

[illegible], MISS., April 21, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—Your "Mother's Worm Syrup" is the best thing ever used in this country. Please send me at least a dozen more at once. Yours truly,
R. C. CATES,
By WM. F. Wallace.

What the ablest and best medical men of the country say: "So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of your great medicines, that we cannot too forcibly urge their use in all the diseases for which they are recommended; and we say to all sufferers from such diseases, use your Bitters as a Tonic, Stimulant and Appetizer, your Sarsaparilla and Potash in all cases of Scrofula, Chronic Affections, and impurities of the Blood; your Compound Extract Wild Cherry in Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Your Chill Tonic in all cases of Chill and Fever or Ague and Fever, and your Mother's Worm Syrup, should always be used with children with worms over all similar preparations; and your invaluable Family Pills in all such complicated and simple derangements, as in such cases we have never known them to fail.

For sale by all Druggists.

EDWARD WILDER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, 26 Main street, Marble Front, Louisville Ky.

For sale in Memphis by
G. W. WARD & BRO.,
W. J. WILKERSON & CO.,
T. W. JONES & CO.

Also, all Druggists.

ORGILL BRO'S & CO.,

Importers and dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, Etc.,

Nos. 310 and 312 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS . . . . . TENN

A complete assortment of Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

We are direct importers of all our foreign goods.

We purchase our Domestic Goods from the manufacturers.

We are enabled to offer great advantages to the trade.

We are also agents in Memphis for the

Gullet Steel Brush Cotton Gin, the Buckeye Reapers and Mowers, Marvin & Co.'s justly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Sorghum Mills, Sanford's Cincinnati Wheat and Corn Mills, other articles too numerous to mention.

Agricultural Implements in great variety, French Window Glass, Iron, Metals, Castings, Belting, Wheat Threshers, etc.

Terms Cash, or short city acceptance. [illegible]

MEDICAL.

DR. RUSSELL'S

DISPENSARY.

The Largest and Oldest Institution of the Kind in the Southwest; Established Nine Years, and the Only Reliable Place for the Cure of

Private Diseases.

DR. RUSSELL, No. 43 North Court Street, north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is acknowledged by all parties interested to be by far the

MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN

in the treatment of Private and Secret Diseases.

QUICK, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of Gonorrhea and Syphilis cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis, the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Sufferers from Impotency or Loss of Sexual Power, restored to soundness in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment.

Victims of self-abuse and excessive venery, suffering from spermatorrhea and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured. All consultations strictly confidential.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 to 8 p.m.

DR. J. B. RUSSELL, Consulting Physician,
L. G. WARRAN, Secretary.

Treatises on Private Diseases furnished free on application.

Ocoee Bank Notes.

IN accordance with an act of the Legislature of Tennessee, passed December [illegible], entitled an act "To expedite the settlement of the affairs of Banks which have gone into liquidation," [illegible] given to the creditors and holders of notes of the Ocoee Bank to file them with the undersigned at the Ocoee Bank Building in Knoxville, Tennessee, between now and the 1st of October, and receive certificates therefor, or they will be forever barred from any participation in the assets of the Bank. The certificates will be received by [illegible] in payment for debts due the Bank, whether past due or not, after the 1st of October, 1869.

S. S. MASSENGILL,
JOSEPH A. MABRY.
Receivers.

ASSIGNEE NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. E. RICHARDSON, individually and as one of the firm of James E. Richardson & Co., and Walcott, Sweet & Co., of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 9th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of A. KUHN, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

jy10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 10th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JOHN [illegible], of Purdy, McNairy county and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

jy10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICES.

CALL FOR STOCK.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the Shelby County Agricultural, Mechanical and Horticultural Society are hereby notified that a call of 30 per cent. of their stock is made, to be paid on or before July 15th, proximo, at 12 o'clock m., at the Savings Bank of Memphis.

By order of the Board of Directors.
LEON TROUSDALE, Secretary.
Memphis, June 24, 1869. je26

OFFICE OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY INS. CO.
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 8, 1869.

AT a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held this day, a cash dividend of five per cent., free of Government tax, out of the earnings of the last three months, was declared, payable on the 10th instant.

jy10 JOHN R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

NAVIGATION.

Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the South and West.

Office, No. 12 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.

Capital Stock [illegible]
Shares [illegible]

BOOKS for subscription to the capital stock of the Company are open at this office, where parties may subscribe either in money or lands. [illegible]

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Vinson & Donahoe is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm name will be signed by either partner in liquidation.

T. E. VINSON,
JNO. DONOHOE.
Memphis, July 1, 1869. jy3

Dissolution.

THE firm of W. P. Wright & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on [illegible], 1869. Either name is good in settling outstanding accounts. Messrs. [illegible] are authorized to receipt for any money due us, and to enforce collection on claims due us.

W. P. WRIGHT,
T. H. MONROE.
July 5, 1869.

ON retiring from business, we take pleasure in recommending to our friends and customers and to the public generally, our successors, Messrs. Stuckey & Clark, and solicit for them a full share of patronage.

W. P. WRIGHT & CO.
July 5, 1869.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between R. W. Price and A. R. Treadwell, under the firm name of Price & Treadwell, is dissolved by the withdrawal of R. W. Price, to date from the 1st instant. Either one is authorized to collect and receipt for debts due the late firm.

R. W. PRICE,
A. R. TREADWELL.

New Firm.

TREADWELL BROS. having bought the interest of Colonel Price, will continue the firm of Price and Treadwell, as wholesale grocers and commission merchants, at No. [illegible] Front street, under the firm style of Treadwell Bros., where they will be glad to see all the friends of the late firm, and as many new ones as may be pleased to favor them. [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

HENRY G. SMITH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 33 North Court,

WILL practice in the Courts of Memphis, State and Federal, Law and Chancery.

WANTED.

Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN, formerly a resident of the South, who has been employed for the past three years in one of the leading [illegible] Philadelphia, desires a situation in a [illegible] house [illegible]. The best of references given. Address [illegible], Philadelphia, Pa.

INSURANCE.

HERNANDO

INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Memphis,

OFFICE NO. 17 MADISON STREET

S. H. DUNSCOMB, President.
W. B. GALBREATH, Vice-President.
[illegible] MAY, Secretary.
F. M. NELSON, Assistant Secretary.

Directors:

S. H. Dunscomb, W. B. Galbreath,
D. M. Townsend, Joel Brown,
H. M. Jones, Louis Hanauer,
E. F. Risk, A. Vaccaro,
N. Fontaine.

Insures against Loss by Fire, Marine and River Risks.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LINKHAUER & BRO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

NO. 264 Second street, between Madison and Court streets. [illegible]

GUY, McCLELLAN & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors,

No. 304 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

HAVE on hand a full and complete stock, which they offer to the trade at the lowest market prices. Their stock is comprised in part of the following articles:

[illegible] bbls. Mess Pork,
[illegible] Clear Sides,
[illegible] Shoulders,
[illegible] Family Lard,
[illegible] in caddies,
[illegible] Candles,
[illegible] Coffee,
100 bbls. Le. and Domestic Sugars.

Merchants will do well to call and examine [illegible]

LIVERY STABLE.

CAPITOL LIVERY STABLE

WM. SMITH, Proprietor.

HACKS and Carriages to any part of the State at any time. I have always Hacks ready on the arrival of any boat or train. Persons going to Hot Springs can go cheaper by my line than by any other. Fare to Hot Springs $8. Parties having through tickets from Huntersville to Little Rock can have carriages, instead of omnibusses, by not changing to the railroad.

Little Rock, June 18, 1869. jy7

ASSIGNEES' NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.

At Memphis, Tenn., 10th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY KING, near Purdy, McNairy county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy10 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

MACHINERY.

LANE & BODLEY'S

STATIONARY & PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES

AND

MILL WORK,

PORTABLE CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

With our Patent Simultaneous and Independent Wrought Iron Head Blocks.

Patent Lath and Shingle Machines,

POWER MORTISER,

Blanchard Spoke Lathe,

HUB, SPOKE, WAGON AND CAR MACHINERY,

Planing, Moulding, Tenoning and Sawing Machines.

SHAFTING,

Of all sizes kept in stock. Hall and Socket Adjustable Hangers, with Self-Lubricating Journal Boxes. We have Two Hundred and Fifty

Pulley Patterns,

Of uniform style and weight. Illustrated Catalogue furnished on application.

LANE & BODLEY, Cincinnati.

F. P. CORBY & CO.,

Railroad and Machine Shop

SUPPLIES,

AGENTS FOR

Portable and Stationary Engines,

Circular Saw Mills, Flour and Corn Mills,

Wood Working Machinery, R. R. Station and Steam Pumps, Cotton Gins, Cotton Presses and Wool Machinery, Vulcanized Rubber and Gum R. R. Springs, Hose, Belting, Packing, etc.

No. 707 North Second Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

All machinery sold by us at the manufacturer's lowest rates in St. Louis. Send for prices list and be convinced.

HARDWARE, ETC.

Notice.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name of McCombs & Co. has been renewed and continued under the name and style of McCombs, Keller & Byrnes.

Memphis, July 15, 1869.

McCOMBS, KELLER & BYRNES,

322 1-2 and 324 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

Hardware, Cutlery, Guns, Agricultural Implements, Etc.

Eagle Cotton Gins.

WE are the sole agents for the sale of these unrivalled Gin Stands. For beauty of finish, lightness of draft, and quantity of lint cotton turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be easily made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used they make a saving of from one quarter to one-third the draft over any other gin.

We are also agents for

Hall's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, National Plow Company's Calhoun and other Plows, Wheeler, Madden & Clemson's Circular Saws; La Belle Nail Works, Wheeling, Va., Straub's Single and Double-geared Grist Mills; Fairbank's R. R. and Warehouse Scales.

Steam Saw Mill

FOR SALE.

WE have for sale a Steam Saw Mill, newly set up, in two miles of Randolph, Tenn., all complete and doing a fine business; teams and wagons, all to be sold. Sale to close up a [illegible]. We will sell privately until July 15th, at which time, if not sold before, it will be sold at public outcry. Terms may be arranged on day of sale.

HAYNES, PALMER, TRIMBLE,
J. T. HILL & [illegible].

BRADSHAW, Wholesale Grocer [illegible], by DALSON & PECK, [illegible] Commercial [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR FLOATER.—H. R. SHERROD, of Fayette county, is the regular nominee of the Convention of July 15th, for Floater, on the platform of Universal Suffrage, Reduced Taxes, Anti-Appropriations or "Jobs," and in opposition to militia [illegible] on which positions we are authorized to submit his name to the people of Shelby, Fayette and Tipton counties. jy17

IN compliance with the request of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for Senator in the next General Assembly, from the counties of Madison, Haywood, Lauderdale and Tipton. D. C. SLAUGHTER. jy28

WANTS.

WANTED—Immediately, three boys, between 16 and 19 years old, to learn the dry goods business. They must present a neat appearance and come well recommended. Apply between the hours of 8 and 10. A. SEESSEL & SON, 229 Main street. jy28

WANTED—To rent, a comfortable residence; house to contain six or seven rooms, besides kitchen and servant's room, to be situated between Market and Union streets, or on Shelby street. Possession required between the 20th of August and 1st of September. Address, James S. Carpenter & Co., 45 Madison street, Memphis, Tenn. jy28

WANTED—A young lady of experience wishes a situation as governess. She teaches music on the piano, the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. References given and required. Address, stating terms for ten months, Miss A. B. C., care of Captain J. B. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk. jy25

WANTED—Situation, by a "liquor compounder," who understands the manufacture of liquors, [illegible] compounding of foreign and domestic wines and liquors. Satisfaction guaranteed and references furnished. Address, E. HARTLAND, Box 1218, Cincinnati, O. jy1

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 6 horse power. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant Cottage House. W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block. jy28

FOR SALE—A superb harness and saddle Bay Mare. W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block. jy20

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—From 5th of August, or 5th of September, the neat and spacious "AYRES RESIDENCE," on Hernando Road, near the street cars. The place is beautiful and healthy. W. A. WHEATLEY, Rental Agent, Bethel Block. jy20

TO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished [illegible]. Inquire of B. D. Williams or H. Crocker, M. & L. R. R. office, 16 Madison street. jy18

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 16 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front. jy4

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.

WEDNESDAY, : : : : JULY 28, 1869

Universal Suffrage Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR,
DeWITT C. SENTER.

FOR SENATOR,
JOHN CUBBINS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,
H. TOWNSEND,
SAM H. JONES.

FOR FLOATER,
H. R. SHERROD,
of Fayette.

Election, August 5th, 1869.

THE Universal Suffrage ticket is without a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. In the great desire to elect Governor SENTER and a Suffrage Legislature, this important position has been overlooked. The Knoxville *Whig* has hoisted the name of ALBERT J. TIPTON. The Nashville *Press and Times* places no candidate at its masthead. The STOKES nominee is one J. L. McDOWELL. Being the STOKES nominee, and therefore an advocate of disfranchisement, no friend of Universal Suffrage will vote for him. TIPTON is understood to be an old fogy, fully a hundred years behind the age, possessing no qualification for the position. He is of the class who believe that the world is propped up on a mammoth rock, and that "edication" is an emissary of the devil. He will not do for the position; and we understand is not anxious for an election. The present Superintendent is JOHN EATON, jr., better known as "My Brother, the General." He was overslaughed by both wings of the Nashville Convention. If there is a carpet-bagger more pestiferous than any other of his detestable species, it is "My Brother, the General." His career in Tennessee has been one grand struggle for the spoils. The only action to his credit was his practical renunciation of the pulpit he once disgraced, and which failed to furnish the loaves and fishes for which this political hot-gospeler yearned. Since the commencement of the present canvass "My Brother, the General," has dropped from public notice. But he has not been idle. Though repudiated by his own party, he has not lost hope that by characteristic trickery he may yet straddle one of the upward waves and ride into position. No one thinks seriously of the antediluvian TIPTON. Of this the man EATON is aware; and for weeks *he and a few followers indebted to him for minor Superintendencies, have been stealthily plotting to get* TIPTON *out of the way and secure for* EATON *a place on the Universal Suffrage ticket!* We know whereof we speak; and this is the trick. It is to be worked through the SENTER Central Committe, who are being importuned to foist EATON once more on the people as Superintendent of Public Instruction. We warn the Central Committee against any such action. The friends of Universal Suffrage, not Republicans, have suggested no one for this office. They will support any man who, being competent and worthy, is unequivocally for Universal Suffrage. But, neither here nor in Middle or East Tennessee, will they submit to the disgrace of having the name of this miserable, proscriptive trickster on the ticket. That the committee permitted the bare suggestion without kicking its author from their presence, is not especially creditable to them. That they failed to promptly expose this scurvy scheme does not speak volumes in their favor. But we will tell the SENTER committee that if EATON's name be placed on the ticket he will not receive a majority of the votes of the SENTER Republicans. Nor will he receive a single vote from the tens of thousands, not Republicans, who will vote for SENTER and Universal Suffrage. Not only this: such an action may even endanger Governor SENTER's own election. "My brother, the General," represents a class no longer wanted in Tennessee politics. He is a constitutional blood-sucker—a veritable bird of prey—who came into the State an office-holder, has remained an office-holder; and, once out of office will leave the State for the public good. No such putrid dead-weight for the Universal Suffrage ticket. Not any, if you please.

SUGAR TOM HAMILTON! Don't start at the mention of this name, so suggestive of all that is infamous. Apply kerchiefs to your nostrils, if you please, but read. Our readers, like other mortals, must sometimes do penance for sins of omission or commission. Contemplation of HAMILTON for a few moments will do much toward the necessary expiation. We take no pleasure in anew parading the name of this degraded creature before the public. No name is more repulsive. None is more nauseous. But HAMILTON, whose name seethes with sufficient corruption to rot the very types which are prostituted to the utterance of it, is before the people. He is the nominee of a political party which seeks to dishonor an honorable position by electing him to it. This is our apology for occasionally printing his name, and exposing his infamous career. We are not responsible for his candidacy; but we would be held responsible for omitting a single effort to place him before the people of this Senatorial District in his true colors. To say that he is a sugar thief is to echo everybody's words. This blot upon his character which would have damned any one else, was the foundation of his political fortunes. To those with whom he affiliated it was the touch-stone of his worth. The more positive the proof the higher he rose in the esteem of the kindred spirits whose society he sought after decent men spurned him from their presence. Exposing HAMILTON's thieving is but furnishing arguments in his favor. But the perjury question! This is a graver matter. Did HAMILTON commit the crime of perjury when, as a candidate, he made solemn oath that he never voluntarily gave "aid, comfort, counsel, or encouragement" to the "rebellion"? If he rendered this aid and comfort he stands before the world a perjured scoundrel. Here is the candidate's oath, sworn to by T. A. HAMILTON:

CANDIDATE'S OATH.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, County of Shelby. } ss.

I do most solemnly swear, That I have never voluntarily borne arms against the Government of the United States, for the purpose, or with the intention of aiding the late rebellion, nor have I, with any such intention, at any time, given aid, comfort, counsel or encouragement to said rebellion, or to any act of hostility to the Government of the United States. I further swear that I have never sought or accepted any office, either *civil* or military, or attempted to exercise the functions of any office, either civil or military, under the authority or pretended authority of the so-called Confederate States of America, or any insurrectionary State, hostile or opposed to the authority of the United States Government, with the intention and desire to aid said rebellion; and that I have never given voluntary support to any such government or authority. So help me God.

And here is a Confederate Commissary blank, bearing date of 1862, before the capture of Memphis. It is a suggestive commentary on the "Candidate's Oath," to which HAMILTON afterward subscribed:

THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, DR.

To..............................

Date.		Dollars	Cts.

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just; that the articles were purchased [illegible] in the bill, and that they were necessary for the public service.

Received.............. 1862, of T. A. Hamilton, Government Agent,.............. Dollars and.............. Cents, in full of the above account.

(Signed Duplicates.)

The indorsement on the blank is as follows:

COMMISSARY BILL OF PURCHASE.

T. A. HAMILTON, Government Agent.

No.......... $..........

If these blanks were used by HAMILTON, he gave "aid and comfort" to the rebellion. If he was Confederate "Government Agent," he held either a "civil or military" position "under the authority or pretended authority of the so-called Confederate States of America." If, this being the fact, he afterward took the "candidate's oath," did he, or did he not perjure himself? HAMILTON has sought to make it appear that his was no "Government" appointment. His own blanks show this to be a falsehood. Heretofore we have been compelled to rely upon the statements of persons who could not speak positively relative to his real position. The Confederate blank, now in our possession, is a mute witness against him. This is the man who asks a seat in the Senate. False to the Confederacy he gladly served while the service paid, he abandoned it when policy dictated, and turned fiercely upon those with whom he had formerly labored and sympathized. False to his new friends, he hesitated not at perjury when that course promised place and power through their suffrages. This is the miserable creature who has the unblushing impudence to ask a position of honor at the hands of the people of Shelby and Fayette. It seems incredible of belief that even the most ignorant, degraded negro in the community will further disgrace himself by casting a vote for this wretch.

EXCEPTING here and there a complaint of drouth, our advices of the growing corn and cotton are all that could be expected from the acreage planted, and indications are very favorable for another prosperous season in all branches of business. We do not look for any increase of cotton over last year. That would be impossible with the limited labor at our command; but there is no doubt that prices will be well sustained, and that the new crop will bring at least $200,000,000 more money into the South. Expectations of increased production in India are further than ever from being realized, and European spinners are again looking in this direction as the only prospect for relief in the way of increased supplies and lower prices. A Liverpool cotton circular which we published in part a few days ago, anticipated an early cotton famine so far as supplies from India are concerned; and we may add to this that there is none to spare in America, while, no matter what the extent of our growing crop, it is barely possible that 2,250,000 bales will be gathered. It is clear, therefore, that there can be little, if any, reduction on present prices. The result must then be favorable for our merchants and planters. Dry goods, etc., may rule high, but what of that if we continue to realize thirty cents per pound, or more, on low middling cotton? What, also, of only 2,250,000 bales if that quantity will bring as much money as 4,500,000 bales? We are all right so far here in the South, and with a fair show of weather from now until the maturing of the crops, there need be no cause for complaint. Another prosperous business season is certain in any event, and now is the time for our merchants to make their arrangements accordingly. Let drummers be sent into the country, and let the columns of the AVALANCHE be crowded with the advertisements of every business interest. The AVALANCHE has the largest circultion of any newspaper in Tennessee, and is read by nearly every planter and country merchant in this and adjoining States. It is an advertising medium of the first class, and those who patronize it most liberally will be sure of the most fruitful results. We should seek to increase our trade by every possible means, and there is no better way of accomplishing this than by a liberal and judicious use of printer's ink.

WHEN measures of public policy for the benefit of the people are in question, the tenth-rate men in President GRANT's Cabinet are mum as an oyster. So far as heard from no one of them is able to comprehend anything above the level of a groveling prejudice. But when it comes to declaring in favor of the reign of carpet-baggery and scalawaggery in the South, they are on hand, prompt as jumping-jacks. The other day BOUTWELL, who has not read the signs in the Southern heavens, and does not know that the day of carpet-bag office-holders is about over, wrote words of comfort to STOKES. Monday CRESWELL, evidently jealous of BOUTWELL's performance, also expressed the lively interest he felt in STOKES' success. HOAR, upon whose massive shoulders rests the mantle of BLACKSTONE, has not yet spoken. He is up in New England, somewhere, feasting at clam-bakes, but will probably come to time during the week. It is unfortunate that that ardent son of Neptune, old SINDBAD BORIE, has retired to the rural shades of Philadelphia. Did he still grace the Department his voice for STOKES would undoubtedly be joined with those of BOUTWELL and CRESWELL. Perhaps the veteran tar, ROBESON, will also speak his piece and bring joy to the Bald Eagle. Surely he will not remain in the background during this momentous crisis. It is time all patriots of this stamp were rushing to the front. STOKES is in a position to require their sympathy. The native article is scarce in this latitude. And the STOKES voters are few and far between, with the probability of becoming fewer as the election hour approaches. If any other Northern proscriptionists desire to comfort their Tennessee champion, let them speak at once. After Thursday week they will be compelled to either join with him in lamentations over blasted hopes, or let him severely alone.

IT affords us more than ordinary pleasure to announce that the Hon. EMERSON ETHERIDGE has yielded to the Conservative sentiment of his people, and consented to go to the Senate from his District. The movement was singularly unanimous, and as unexpected to him as gratifying to the friends of Universal Suffrage everywhere. He has virtually no opposition. It argues well for the future honor and dignity of the State that once more our Legislative halls are to be adorned with such rare talent and statesmanship. How appropriate, too, that he who first sounded the bugle and placed himself at the head of the oppressed people of his State, should participate in shaping the legislation that is to succeed the overthrow of the despotism against which he so faithfully and successfully battled.

Seward dined and made a speech at an alms-house in San Francisco.

Our Indian relations are settled. Lo calls Grant his great grandfather.

The Mississippi Conservative papers generally are supporting Judge Lewis Dent for Governor.

The Cincinnati Aldermen on a visit to Louisville, were sumptuously entertained at the Louisville hotel.

Four nieces of Whittier are making his old house wake up this summer, and they do not disturb his dreams either.

One of the blonde actresses is spoken of by Richard Grant White as having a velvet voice. She might have clothed herself and sisters then.

The Seymour (Ind.) *Democrat* reports the capture in White river, one day last week, of a catfish which measured four feet in length.

White Pine papers chronicle a "good joke on the grasshoppers," which have come in millions to that barren spot, leaving the wheat fields of California to ripen gloriously.

John M. Butchert, living about four miles from Pass Christian, Mississippi, was found dead on Thursday last, on the road leading from his home to the Pass.

The LaFayette (Indiana) *Courier* reports the arrest and confinement in that city of a little boy, apparently not more than twelve years of age, for stealing a horse. His name is Henry Smith.

The American proposed by John Bright and W. E. Forster as a member of the Reform Club, and on account of whose blackballing they withdrew from the club, is Mr. Smalley, the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*.

At St. Mark's Church, Troy, New York, a helpless little girl was, the other evening, burdened at baptism with the name of Susannah William Croswell Doane Taylor, in honor of the new Bishop of that diocese.

Malinda Ann Candell, a little child, on the 4th of February, 1868, was captured and carried off by the Indians, and was recovered from the Comanches some time last summer by Colonel Wynecoop, high up on the Arkansas river. After passing through the hands of various Indian agents, she reached Austin, Texas, a few days ago, near which place her parents reside.

David Griffith and wife, of Cambria, Massachusetts, had occasion to leave home on Sunday, leaving four little children at the house. During their absence the children accidentally set fire to a shed, and, to escape punishment, two of them ran into the woods and hid themselves, and the other two, incredible as it may seem, ran to the river and drowned themselves.

DEATH IN THE EAST.

The Great Cyclone in India—Famine and Cholera.

Calcutta correspondence [illegible]

On Wednesday, the 9th, the city and surrounding country were swept by a hurricane for some twenty hours. About sunset on the previous day, the high wind and rapid fall of the barometer, both in the Meteorological Reporter's office and at Saugor Island, led to the belief that a cyclone was passing over Bengal along the usual track, which is between north-northeast and north-northwest.

At four a.m., on the 9th it became apparent that we were in for a hurricane of no ordinary violence, and the gusts of wind increased in force up to between ten and eleven, when they averaged fifty pounds to the square foot, and went as high as sixty-five pounds, at one hundred and fourteen miles an hour. Few merchants and officials were able to reach their offices, while their native employes could not attempt to do so. One of the daily papers had two printers and the other three. The roof of the Lock Hospital fell in, killing two women and wounding nine others. Trees were blown down, brick houses were injured, and huts were generally leveled with the ground wherever they were not sheltered. The shipping rode out with few casualties, but cargo boats were swept away and some lives lost. The tide was unusually high. The squalls continued till toward midnight, accompanied by heavy rain. At least eight inches fell. Great as the violence and injury have been, they are nothing to our experience of 1864 and 1867.

The unexampled heat there as everywhere this year, has stricken down many an English soldier and official, and many an Asiatic with apoplexy and cholera, while famine has done no little evil in the native States. It will be some time till the deserts of Western and the valleys of Central India get relief. They are almost at the point of rest where the monsoons pouring up from the Indian ocean and the Bay of Bengal exhaust themselves, and the rain-fall, which is from seventy to one hundred inches on the coasts, and from one hundred to two hundred and fifty on the hills, shrinks into an annual sprinkling of from five to twenty inches. Writing just a week ago, a correspondent in the heart of the feudatory territory tells me that "things are as quiet as sunstroke and cholera will admit." People on the brink of starvation die quietly and make few signs. No doubt many have died—how many we shall, perhaps, never know. Villages in some of the States have been swept by cholera, and the Marwarees, straggling along the road on their return to Rajpootana, have left their dead on the highway. Many corpses were thus seen a month ago, but now there is a lull. Towns in Holkar's territory, about Indore, have suffered much. Death has been moving all through Rophal also, and in the Goona district the ravages have been great. In Bundelkund, where the famine has been worst, cholera has been milder than in other places, but there is a time of trial yet to be tided over till the rain crops are ready.

THE GALLOWS.

An Execution in St. Louis—Bungling Work.

William Edwards, who murdered another negro, was executed in St. Louis last Friday. Of the closing scenes the *Democrat's* report says:

The last words were spoken after the fatal noose had been placed upon his neck, and the last syllable was uttered as the cord was cut, and the trap door fell at five minutes past two o'clock. The rope was a trifle too long, and in the frightful struggle that ensued, the victim clutched at the head and cap over his head and eyes, and the toe of his shoe rested upon the ground. He reached out his arms and endeavored to take hold of the suspended trap door—grasped the lower part of the white cap—tried to support his weight by bearing his toes upon the ground, and made a convulsive effort for life.

Just as the trap door was cut loose, the roof of a small building inside the enclosure gave way, precipitating to the ground about forty men and boys who had taken position upon it to witness the spectacle. Aside from some scratches and rent pantaloons, no damage was done except to the roof.

The officers, who had never before taken part in an execution, were greatly distressed at finding the rope was an inch or two longer than it should have been. They became excited. Marshal McFall took hold of the rope and with the assistance of Coring and others drew it up a few inches, so that the dancing victim was clear of the ground. A man down below seized Edwards by the legs and lifted him—thinking the Marshal desired to haul up the body—but he was told to "let go," and he went away.

Some one suggested that the knot had not been properly adjusted. One of the officers, in an excited tone, exclaimed, "I'll bet you twenty-five dollars the knot is just right—it isn't my fault if the rope is too long," and placing his thumb on the wenzand of a reporter, he made him sensible by a painful pressure of the exact spot over which he had placed the knot.

The struggles of the victim now ceased, and for a moment or two he was still. Then there was a quivering of the body, the legs were drawn slightly upward, the form became slightly bent, and all was still!

OUR UNEXPLORED TERRITORY.

The Powell Expedition—The Entrance to the Grand Canon is Reached in Safety—Brief Sketch of the Journey—Sailing a Mile in a Minute—The Grandest Scenery in the World.

On the 25th of May Major Powell's expedition started from Green River City in boats, and dropped down the river seven miles. Next morning they ran aground on a sandbar, but got off with little difficulty, and traveled with several stoppages until evening. On the 28th they made a point two miles from the mouth of Henry's Fork, and found a cache of rations and instruments that had been placed there last spring, all right. They spent the next three days in camp, in repairing instruments and making everything ship-shape. On the 30th they broke camp and ran through the first canon of the series which they were to explore, leading to the Grand Canon. At the Red Canon they were stopped by dangerous rapids which necessitated encamping until morning. The day following, after an exciting ride through rushing water at the rate, at times, of a mile a minute, they reached calm water, and soon afterward came to a fall where they were obliged to make a portage. The next day was spent in camp recuperating. On the 4th of June they sailed through another canon, which, from the immense number of swallows which had their homes in its walls, they christened Swallow Canon. At four p.m. they went into camp, where they remained next day taking observations. The following afternoon they had reached the head of the Grand Canon, which they were to enter the morning of June 8, on their voyage of exploration.

The scenery along the route is grand. The river dashes now wildly, now calmly through perpendicular walls, in some places over two thousand five hundred feet in hight. These walls are made up of strata of earth and rocks of all the varied hues of the rainbow, on the top of which huge pines stand erect like individual hairs on a Titan's brow. Here and there tributary streams have cut side canons into the main one, and at these points beautiful valleys, green with verdure and dotted with many-hued flowers, spread invitingly forth to the weary traveler. Huge cottonwood trees line the banks wherever nature has given them a foothold. All the songsters of the wilderness flutter in the air and make the echoes resonant with the sweet thrill of their music. All kinds of game abound in the valleys and on the slopes of the occasional mountains, and the river itself teems with fish. The party were all well and in good spirits.

TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

To the Southwestern Press Association.

WASHINGTON.

Internal Revenue Receipts—Gold Sales Stories—A Movement to Consolidate Washington and Alexandria.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The receipts from Internal Revenue from July 1st to date are $17,860,000.

The recently published statement that the Secretary of the Treasury would sell no more gold and buy no more bonds, was without authority.

Secretary Rawlins was at the War Department to-day, looking much improved in health.

A memorial has been prepared and will soon be circulated throughout Washington and Georgetown for signatures, and presented to Congress, asking that the two cities be consolidated under one municipal government, to be called the city of Washington.

The President is expected next Thursday.

Dr. Culver, of Georgia, left for home to-night with authority to take possession of the Confederate Laboratory at Macon, for the State Agricultural Fair. After the first of January it is probable that the building will be converted into an hospital for the aged and infirm negroes.

FOREIGN.

Honors to Longfellow in London—Trouble with the Cable of 1866—Important Address to Hungarians.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 27.—Henry W. Longfellow was yesterday invested with the Honorary degree of LL. D., by the Oxford University, by a special convocation.

A fault has been discovered in the 1866 cable, one hundred and thirty miles from Valentia.

Mr. Gladstone was sick and unable to attend the House of Commons last evening.

Parliament has been prorogued to the 10th of August.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 27.—Baron Von Buest to-day received the Budget Committee of the Hungarian Delegation, and made an important address. He said the relations between Austria and France had been on the best possible footing ever since Austria relinquished the Italian territory, and the interests and intentions of the two countries were identical. Referring to Eastern policy, he said he would not insist on the programme of 1867, but leave it to the option of Turkey to follow his counsel regarding his concessions to the Christians. On this point he would bring no pressure to bear. He declared that he had honestly striven to establish more cordial relations with Prussia, but his efforts not having been met in a similar spirit, he had been unsuccessful. He closed with a strong defense of the general policy of the Imperial Government. The Prime Minister's speech was received with great satisfaction by the committee.

CHARLESTON.

Negro Riot—Cowardly Attack on a Brass Band.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 27.—A negro riot, which, at one time threatened very serious consequences, occurred last night, on the occasion of the departure of a base ball club from Savannah. The club was accompanied by a brass band, composed of negroes, who were said to be Democrats. As the club were leaving in a procession for the Savannah steamer, they were attacked with sticks, stones, etc., by a mob of several hundred negroes. Several shots were fired on both sides. Mayor Pittsburg was on the ground, but it is said he was powerless to quell the riot, and was compelled to call on Major Oglesby for the assistance of United States troops. The club was then escorted to the steamer between platoons of the Eighth Infantry, followed by a large crowd of yelling and infuriated negroes, throwing stones and compelling the soldiers at intervals to face about and threaten to fire. Several persons were wounded, mostly members of the band. The affair causes intense indignation among the whites.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Terrible Affray—Several Persons Wounded.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27.—An attempt to dispossess Wm. Whitback of his farm by the Sheriff and his posse, at East Greenbush, yesterday, resulted in some eight persons being badly wounded. Among those reported wounded last night, are Deputies Southard and McMemany, of this city, as well as Wm. Whiteback, the person sought to be dispossessed. Deputy Sheriff Gregg and Special Deputy Martin were seriously wounded, and not expected to survive their injuries. The first named is reported dead, though he was left on the ground, his fate is uncertain.

This evening Colonel Church, at whose instance the writ of ejectment against Whitback, the anti-renter, was issued, went to Troy to procure a warrant for the arrest of the parties implicated in the assault of yesterday. The wounded men are all comfortable. Whitback claims that one of the Deputies fired the first shot, and that he offered the rent, but it was refused, and then he defended his property.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

The Proposed Federal and Confederate Reunion—Its Objects.

GETTYSBURG, PA., July 27.—The proposed re-union of the officers and soldiers of both the Union and Confederate armies, who fought the battle of Gettysburg, is to be held on the battle-field on Wednesday, August 4th. This meeting is called by the Gettysburg Memorial Society, for the purpose of permanently locating the positions of the two armies during the various stages of the battle. A large number of officers will attend, and Colonel Batchelder, the historian of Gettysburg, accompanied by Messrs. Chappell and Walker, the well-known artists, will also be present. The occasion will be one of considerable interest.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

A Convict Makes Ugly Revelations of Theft.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 27.—John H. Sims, formerly a convict at Auburn prison, has sued Ezra H. Bowen and H. B. Smith, to recover the value of $20,000 worth of goods, stolen from contractors by the former, who sent the goods to the latter while employed in prison, to pack valuable tools. They were bailed in the sum of five thousand dollars each.

KINGSTON.

Compliments Between the Mayor of Boston and the Prefect of Paris on the Completion of the French Cable.

KINGSTON, MASS., July 27.—The people of Duxbury celebrated the landing of the French cable in grand style to-day.

Mayor Shurtliffe, of Boston, received the following dispatch from Paris:

"*To His Excellency, Mayor of Boston, America:*

"The Prefect of Paris, rejoicing in this happy occasion of the closer union between the two countries, begs that the Mayor of Boston will accept his best confidence and good wishes."

The Mayor stated that he had sent the following in reply:

DUXBURY, MASS., July 27.

To His Excellency, the Prefect of Paris:

"The Mayor of Boston sends a most hearty greeting by the new bond of union between the two continents. May they be one of peace, prosperity, and unity. May the citizens of the Old and New World rejoice in mutual congratulations on the great scientific accomplishment."

HAVANA.

HAVANA, July 27.—The Governor of Trinidad has issued rigorous orders obliging all Spaniards between the ages of fifteen and sixty to do military duty in the field, or reserve corps, while persons unfit for active service are to garrison the towns. The press praise the measure, and demand that it be made general throughout the island.

The Cuban Junta announces officially that the report of dissentions among its members and change in the Presidency are false.

RICHMOND.

General Canby Orders the Interest on the Public Debt Paid.

RICHMOND, July 27.—General Canby has ordered that as much of the January interest on the State debt, as the State is able to pay, shall be paid at once. There is over $400,000 in the State Treasury. A little over half that amount is due on the January interest.

LATER.—General Canby has modified his order for the payment of the January interest by directing that only one per cent. be paid. This will amount to $350,000.

It is stated that James C. Taylor, Attorney General elect, is to be commissioned by General Canby to fill that office, the occupant having resigned.

PHILADELPHIA.

The Seven Wise Men in Council—Georgia Affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The Supreme Conclave of the United States of the order of Hepta Sappho (Seven Wise Men) met here this morning. A very large delegation of representatives from all the States in which the order exists was present.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Mr. H. Segbris, President of the National Labor Union, died suddenly at Philadelphia this morning of congestion of the bowels.

AUGUSTA.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 27.—The *Constitutionalist* states that a disguised party visited the jail at Appling, Columbia county, Saturday night, and took away a negro man and woman, who were found dead in the road Sunday morning. These negroes had had a difficulty with a white family.

ST. LOUIS.

NEW ALBANY, July 27.—Arrived—Rapides. Departed—City of Alton, for St. Louis.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—The river is falling, with seven feet nine inches in the canal. Departed—Indiana, with a full trip. Weather clear.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Arrived—Alaska. River falling, with twenty feet water in the channel. Weather clear and warm.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Arrived—City of Cairo. River falling; weather warm and clear.

CAIRO, July 27.—Up—Mary Houston, ten a.m. Down—Hall, six a.m.; Belle St. Louis, six p.m. The river rose seven inches; weather clear; thermometer 85°.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Cotton without decided change. Flour, $5 90@6 50. Whisky active; Western, $1 10@1 11. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; Cuba, 11¼@12¼c. Molasses quiet. Corn 90c@$1 14. Wheat, $1 53@1 55.

Dry Goods—The market is comparatively quiet yet steady and firm for all staple styles of cotton and woolen and woolen fabrics. Heavy brown sheetings remain steady at 16½@17c, for best makes, and 15½@16c for Southern bleached muslins like the New York Mills sell as fast as produced at 25c, and Wamsutta and Utica at 22½c; Tuscaroras bring 20c, Lonsdales and Masonvilles, 19c; new styles printed calicoes, 12½@13½c, as to make.

Money—The market is easy at 5@7 on call, chiefly at 6. Sterling less firm, 9¼@10¼. Gold irregular and unsettled; it opened at 137¼, advanced to 137½, and fell to 136⅞ on a report that the exports to-morrow would be very small, and the sale of choice $2,500,000, by the officers of a Canadian bank, recently arrived here. The amount was readily taken by bull operators, and under the report that the Cunard steamer to-morrow would take $1,000,000, it rose to 37¼, finally closing at 37 on a contradiction of the rumor. The carrying rates were 5@7 per cent. Clearances $92,000,000. Exports to-day, $210,000. State bonds lower, old Tennessee's, 63; new do., 56¼. The *Commercial's* money article says: "The decline appears to be the result of a reduction of ¼ per cent in the rate of sterling bills. About $100,000 in 5.20s were bought yesterday for shipment, and the effect of this additional supply on the London market is apparent this morning in a yielding of ½@¼ per cent in the price of bonds. The bills made against these shipments appear to have caused a temporary yielding in the rate of exchange. It is pointed evidence of the trade balance outstanding against the United States, that in addition to the $3,000,000 of specie sent out last week, we also shipped over $2,000,000 in bonds. The predominant view of foreign bankers, is that we shall not find it practicable to ship any considerable amount of bonds to Europe in liquidation of our indebtedness."

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Cotton quiet; middling 32½c. Sales 100 bales. Receipts 131 bales. Gold, 136½. Sterling, 50½; N. Y. sight, ¼ prem. Flour lower; super, $5 50@5 75; XX, $6 50; XXX, $6 65. Corn tending upwards—white, $1 25. Oats, 75@77c. Bran, $1 00. Prime hay, $22. Pork, $35 50. Bacon firmer, held at, shoulders, 15½c; sides, 19@19½c. Lard unchanged. Sugar and molasses nominal. Whisky, 1 16. Coffee unchanged.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—Wheat, $1 39 @1 40. Rye, $1 30@1 31. Cotton nominally unchanged. Butter, 29@30c. Eggs, 13@14c. Flour, $6 00@6 25. Corn, 87@88c. Oats 65@70c. Whisky, $1 05. Pork, $33. Bulk 13½c; sides, 16½c. Bacon shoulders, 15c; sides, 18¾@18½c. Lard, 19¼@19½c. Groceries firm and unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Flour, $5 50@7 00. Wheat, $1 36. Corn, 94c. Rye, $1 03. Oats, 66c. Barley, $1 20@1 25. High wines, $1 05. Pork, $33 50. Hams, 19c. Bulk shoulders, loose, 13¼c. Lard, 18½@18¾c. Groceries unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 27.—Consols, 93½; 5-20's, [illegible]; and at Frankfort, 87¾.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Cotton steady; uplands, 12½d; Orleans, 13¼d. Sales 10,000 bales. Corn, 29s; old, 29s.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Flour, $5 25@$5 75. Wheat, no spring offering. Corn, high grades $1 04@1 13. Oats, 70@75c. Rye, $1 20. Whisky, $1 03. Sugar, 12¼@14½c. Molasses, 70@80c. Pork held at $34 50. Bacon—shoulders, 15c; clearsides, 18½@19c.

In Michigan the cold weather is having a bad effect upon the grain crops. Wheat is in a somewhat doubtful stage of growth; hay, oats and barley are promising to be very abundant; corn can't average over half a crop; fruit looks very well, and the orchards are well loaded.

The English farmer, by picking over his seed wheat with the utmost care, and planting a grain in a place at intervals of a foot each way, produces one hundred and sixty-two bushels to the acre.

DIED.

FRITZ—On Saturday, the 24th inst., at her residence on Market street, Mrs. Annie Fritz, consort of George Fritz.

Louisville and Chicago papers please copy.

ANDREWS—At 12 o'clock, July 27th, Willie S., infant son of W. D. and L. M. Andrews.

Funeral from their residence, on Mill street, near Fifth, Wednesday afternoon, July 28th, at 4 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

New Advertisements.

AUCTION SALES.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., AT AUCTION.

Thursday Morning, July 29, at 10 o'clock,

—BY—

GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,

Corner Second and Adams Streets.

jy28

LUMBER.

LUMBER YARD and SAW MILL

THE oldest Yard in Memphis; established in 1847. With a full stock of logs, seasoned and dress lumber on yard, are prepared to furnish any quantity and dimensions of cypress or poplar, at short notice. A large stock of Doors, Blinds and Sash, glazed, or unglazed, Laths, Shingles, Cedar-Fence Post, Pine and Poplar Flooring, always on hand. Our mottoes, quick sales and small profits.

M. E. & J. W. COCHRAN,

Office and Yard foot of Washington street, near river.

jy24 d&w

AMUSEMENTS.

A Grand

Tournament, Supper

—AND—

Fancy Dress Ball

Will be given at the

Montgomery White Sulphur Springs

VIRGINIA,

Thursday, August 5, 1869.

Managers:

Gov. G. C. Walker, General R. E. Lee,
Gen. G. T. Beauregard, Gen. Wm. Mahone,
Gen. W. H. Terry, Gen. J. A. Walker,
Gen. Robert Preston, Gen. Hebert,
Col. Wm. H. Johnson, Hon. W. R. Staples,
Judge G. W. Williams, R. T. Daniel, Esq.

THE Proprietors take great pleasure in informing their friends and the public that they have taken special pains to make the above one of the most imposing spectacles ever gotten up in Virginia, and worthy the fame of the Old Montgomery White.

The full Metropolitan Band of Washington City (20 pieces) will be upon the ground.

In the evening, the lawn will be brilliantly illuminated by one thousand Chinese Lanterns and a magnificent display of Fire Works.

Visitors from the South will purchase tickets via Chattanooga to Big Tunnel Depot, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, where they will find the Springs Branch Coach in readiness to convey them into the Reception House of the Hotel. Distance, 2 miles.

Sir Knights, desirous of participating in the Tilting, will be allowed three days practice in the grounds beforehand. A magnificent stud of riding horses are being procured.

For further information, address Committee of Arrangements, care of

WILSON & LORENTZ, Proprietors,
Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Va.

jy28

DRY GOODS.

On and after Monday, July 12,

Our stock of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

—AT—

NEW YORK COST

HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,

332 MAIN STREET. 332

WE offer, on and after the above date, our entire stock of

Spring and Summer Dry Goods

—AT—

New York Cost!

NO HUMBUG!

In our NUMEROUS DEPARTMENTS will be found the

Latest and Most Fashionable Styles

VARYING IN COLORS AND QUALITIES

To suit the wants of

CUSTOMERS.

Give Us a Call; Examine for Yourselves.

SOUTHERN PALACE,

332 MAIN STREET.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are informed that we are now receiving

Full Lines

Staples of all sorts suited to their present and

Prospective Wants.

We are determined that

No Paying Merchant

Shall have cause to grumble at our prices.

Our stock will be kept much more full and complete than any heretofore. We shall aim to keep a live concern, and solicit only the trade of

The Live Merchants

Of the country.

WM. R. MOORE & CO.

330 Main Street, Next Door North of Peabody Hotel.

jy12

GROCERS.

Hartley & Gurley,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealers in Groceries,

Provisions and Country Produce,

180 DESOTO STREET,

S. E. cor. Linden, Memphis, Tennessee.

Advances Made on Consignments.

jy28

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

C. P. PARKS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 38 Broad and 34 New Streets,

NEW YORK.

je8

New Advertisements.

ELECTION.

ELECTION NOTICE.

ON THURSDAY, August 5th, 1869, I, as Commissioner of Registration for the county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, will open and hold an election at [illegible] the several voting places in the county of Shelby and city of Memphis, for Governor, Senator, Floater and Representatives for their respective districts; and have appointed the following Judges, Clerks and Deputy Commissioners to hold the same:

FIRST DISTRICT—At Stephen English's.

Deputy Commissioner, W. D. [illegible]. Judges—J. W. Grant, John Poole, J. W. [illegible]. Clerks—C. M. Fried, Robert Hicks.

SECOND DISTRICT—At Nelson Well's.

Deputy Commissioner, W. F. York. Judges—A. H. Hunter, T. R. Nelson, W. A. Noblin. Clerks—W. C. Ward, Wm. Nelson.

THIRD DISTRICT—At Bolton's Store.

Deputy Commissioner, W. J. A. Bell. Judges—S. S. Wynn, R. F. Duncan, E. M. Balsman. Clerks—W. House, G. J. Smithey.

FOURTH DISTRICT—At Old Union Church.

Deputy Commissioner, T. G. Giles. Judges—Wm. Slovall, H. M. Vaughan, Jas. Carroll. Clerks—W. T. Leftwick, T. W. Hines.

SIXTH DISTRICT—At Raleigh.

Deputy Commissioner, W. H. Moncrief. Judges—J. M. Coleman, H. R. Williford, T. M. Ward. Clerks—H. R. Fuller, B. W. Pryor.

SEVENTH DISTRICT—At Bartlett.

Deputy Commissioner, R. W. Caldwell. Judges—J. R. Mercer, W. B. Williamson, R. S. Taylor. Clerks—Willy Ward, W. S. Magee.

EIGHT DISTRICT—At Shelby Depot.

Deputy Commissioner, John James. Judges—Wm. Griffin, Silas Wherry, C. B. English. Clerks—S. S. Herring, W. P. Thompson.

NINTH DISTRICT—At Fisherville.

Deputy Commissioner, W. H. Webber. Judges—John F. Granberry, J. M. Brooks, M. L. Williams. Clerks—J. W. Strong, B. F. Strong.

10TH DISTRICT—At Collierville.

Deputy Commissioner, H. Irby. Judges—J. G. Moore, J. M. Fleming, Jesse Applewhite. Clerks—J. W. Koen, A. S. Stratton.

11TH DISTRICT—At Germantown.

Deputy Commissioner, S. A. Rhodes. Judges—W. P. Winford, Robt. Weir, J. C. Collis. Clerks—W. P. Webb, Wm. Carter.

12TH DISTRICT—At Mechanicsville.

Deputy Commissioner, Davis Pearson. Judges—Wm. Connell, J. W. Elam, G. O. Bautyn. Clerks—D. H. Hildebrand, J. T. Curtis.

13TH DISTRICT—At Arnold's.

Deputy Commissioner, F. C. Stephenson. Judges—Jas. Levi, W. L. Sundis, W. A. Dooley. Clerks—J. C. Jamis, H. T. Dooley.

15TH District

Will vote at the Ninth Ward in the city.

16TH DISTRICT—At White's Station.

Deputy Commissioner, J. G. Harvey. Judges—J. H. Goodlett, W. B. Horne, Jos. T. Mason. Clerks—A. Q. Gates, R. D. Goodwyn.

17TH DISTRICT—At McConnell's Church.

Deputy Commissioner, Thos. D. Massey. Judges—A. M. Stout, Jerry Massey, Amos Rearch. Clerks—Robt. Stone, Wm. Ralston.

CITY OF MEMPHIS.

1ST WARD—At north end Navy Yard.

Deputy Commissioner, R. D. Baugh. Judges—John Glancy, Owen Dwyer, J. E. Handell. Clerks—J. A. Newson, P. T. Alwood.

1ST WARD—At corner Market street and Market Square.

Deputy Commissioner, M. Gavin. Judges—John O'Conner, John Mahoney, Ed Dowling. Clerks—Charles Newsom, W. H. Whitsett.

2D WARD—At corner Washington and Fourth Streets.

Deputy Commissioner, T. B. Edgington. Judges—T. J. Campbell, Thomas Joyce, R. W. Lightburn. Clerks—W. J. Chase, J. H. Lawrence.

3D WARD—At corner Adams and Fourth Streets.

Deputy Commissioner, D. F. Goodyear. Judges—Irving Halsey, John Gunn, L. Amis. Clerks—F. R. Brennon, T. P. Adams.

3D WARD—At Esq. Kiernan's Office.

Deputy Commissioner, John Johnson. Judges—James Rooss, W. A. Goover, Paul Jones. Clerks—C. W. Metcalf, Thomas Garvey.

4TH WARD—At corner Madison and Third Streets.

Deputy Commissioner, J. T. Cartwright. Judges—A. E. Lacy, M. D. Welsh, P. M. Stanley. Clerks—W. W. Hodge, Wm. Powell.

5TH WARD—At Circuit Court House.

Deputy Commissioner, Thomas O'Donnell. Judges—John P. Tobin, Owen Smith, J. C. Holst. Clerks—John D. Baird, W. W. Gilbert.

5TH WARD—At corner Gayoso and Shelby Streets.

Deputy Commissioner, W. H. Eader. Judges—A. H. Douglass, M. Cohen, W. G. Ware. Clerks—W. F. Anderson, Ben Capers.

6TH WARD—At corner Tolbert and Mulberry Streets.

Deputy Commissioner, Henry B. Chiles. Judges—Paul Cicalla, Jack Halstead, James Banks. Clerks—J. R. Banks, Samuel Moore, Jr.

7TH WARD—At corner Causey and Linden Streets.

Deputy Commissioner, Robert Goode. Judges—W. L. Stewart, Larry Harmstadt, Wm. Davidson. Clerks—Elden Highe, Francis Foster.

7TH WARD—At Ferguson Building, 127 DeSoto Street.

Deputy Commissioner, C. A. Choate. Judges—John H. West, John M. Robinson, John Longue. Clerks—W. L. Vandyke, John Mitchell.

8TH WARD—At Church Quincy Avenue.

Deputy Commissioner, D. T. Monsarrat. Judges—D. Pante, T. McGeoy, Wm. Prewitt. Clerks—Wm. Reynolds, Rose Levy.

9TH WARD—At cor. Kerr and 5th sts.

Deputy Commissioner, W. B. Gibson. Judges—C. M. Wicks, J. D. Danbury, R. H. Miller. Clerks—John Handewerker, Allen T. Smith.

10TH WARD—At Africa Bailey Church.

Deputy Commissioner, J. F. Dowdy. Judges—J. M. Williamson, Joseph Lenow, H. F. Ross. Clerks—Frank Smith, J. M. Boon.

At the same time and places, I will also hold an election for Constable of the 14th Civil District, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the removal of Giles Smith, and also in other districts where a vacancy exists.

Polls will be opened at 8 o'clock a.m., and close at 6 o'clock p.m. Deputy Commissioners will call at my office and be qualified, and receive the necessary blanks.

JOHN P. BOUGHNER,
Commissioner of Registration,
27 Ayres Block.

July 26, 1869. jy27

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

H. H. COLEMAN & CO.,

Grocers, Cotton Factors,

—AND—

Produce and Commission Merchants

No. 4 Howard's Row,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

COMMISSION for selling cotton, $1 per bale. Liberal advances made on all consignments of Cotton and Produce. jy28

REWARD.

$100 Reward!

ON Sunday, July 25th, Mike Dougherty, one of the hands employed in Elmwood Cemetery, was murdered by William Seaver in the most wanton and brutal manner, without any provocation. William Seaver is a very large, dark-complexioned man, six feet two inches in height, and an Irishman by birth. We will pay the above reward for the apprehension of the said William Seaver and his commitment to jail so that the Sheriff of Shelby county may bring him to justice. JOSEPH LENOW, President Elmwood Cemetery. jy28

WANTED.

Apples, Potatoes, etc.

WE are constantly in the market for Apples, Pears, Potatoes and Produce generally, for which we will pay the highest market price. McDONALD & WOODWORTH, No. 1 Howard Row. jy2

WANTED.

10,000 BBLS. FRUIT. Highest market price paid for Potatoes, Apples, Pears, Plums, and Fruit of all kinds. COMER & RICHARDSON, No. 6 Howard's Row, Memphis. jy8

Wheat Wanted.

WE will pay St. Louis prices for Wheat delivered at City Mills, on Beale street, or 182 Front street. AVERY & EGGERS. jy7

Wanted.

AGENTS FOR BIBLE LYRICS, an entirely new work that has been in active preparation for over 20 years; cordially indorsed by leading clergymen of all the principal denominations. For a 16 page Circular, giving full particulars, with sample pages, and a copy of the elegant full-page engravings with which the work will be embellished, address C. F. VENT, Publisher, 38 W. Fourth st., Cincinnati, O. jy28

"WILLETT'S"

No. 27 Adams Street.

Billiard and Bowling Rooms.

THE most elegant and complete establishment of its kind in the Mississippi Valley. The Tables and Alleys are new, and of the most approved pattern and make. Elegant private parlors for gentlemen. The Wines and Liquors are of the best quality.

ja8 J. H. WILLETT & CO.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

WEDNESDAY, [illegible] JULY 28, 1869.

OFFICIAL [illegible]
AND [illegible]

All [illegible] dressed to [illegible] Building, [illegible]

Notice [illegible] ments from [illegible] must be pa[illegible] except regu[illegible] be presented [illegible] will be righ[illegible]

The Daily [illegible] at the follo[illegible]

Albany Board of Trade, New York.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotle, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

TO COUNTRY VOTERS.

Registration Notice.

Having been fully empowered to register the voters of Shelby county, I will open office for that purpose at Cuba, Saturday, July 24.
Raleigh, Wednesday, July 28th.
For one day only at each place.
From the latter date I shall be in my office at Memphis.
All persons who have lost their certificates of Ware, League, Davis, Sears and Williams, will receive duplicates upon proper affidavit of the loss filed.
JOHN P. BOUGHNER,
Commissioner of Registration for Shelby County.

Smoke Eureka and Gold-Leaf Durham. 3t

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of the manufacturers, Wiggans & Thorn 238 Main street. tf

A GREAT INCREASE.—The Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, in New York, are doing the largest business in the city, the sales amounting to three times that of any other machine company. 4t

At a meeting of the Directors of the Mississippi Valley Insurance Company, held on Tuesday evening, Mr. F. S. Davis, President of the First National Bank, was unanimously elected President of the Company to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. C. P. Norris.

A CARD.—The undersigned would take occasion to express publicly his thanks to Captain Lenow and Mr. S. W. Phillips for their kind offer to defray the funeral expenses of my brother, Michael Dougherty, who was the victim of the tragedy at Elmwood on Sunday, July 25th. RICHARD DOUGHERTY.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.—All parties to whom bounty is due under acts of Congress approved July 28, 1866, and March 3, 1869, who have not filed their claims, should do so at once, as the time for filing such claims expires on the first day of December next. Call at our office, 46 North Court street, and perfect your claims.
MOYERS & DEDRICK.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—A burly negro, Henry Johnson by name, got on the rampage yesterday, and, flourishing a knife, made a lunge with it at Peter Smith, another colored individual, wounding him slightly in the fleshy part of the right arm. Johnson was arrested and brought before Justice Foley, who remanded him to jail till to-day.

APPROPRIATING MONEY.—A negro named George Washington was brought before Justice Norton yesterday accused of obtaining money under false pretenses, and appropriating it to his own use. He undertook to collect a bill which a party owed to Steve Grayson, and pocketed the cash. 'Squire Norton committed him to the Criminal Court for trial.

ROBBING A WIDOW.—Tom Brown, a young darky, was arrested yesterday, accused of stealing a quantity of wearing apparel and other articles from the house of a widow in South Memphis. When brought before Justice Griffith, Brown could not deny the soft impeachment, and so he was committed to jail to await his trial at the coming term of the Criminal Court.

POSTPONED.—The balloon ascension of Mr. Merrifield did not come off last evening for the reason that the number of tickets calculated upon (one thousand) were not sold. It is Mr. Merrifield's wish to ascend, and he will do so when the number of the tickets indicated is disposed of, but not without. If all the tickets cannot be sold, fifty cents will be returned on those outstanding, at Mr. Merrifield's place of business, No. 367 Main street, Anatomical Boot store. Due notice will be given.

THE BODY OF INMAN.—Yesterday several articles of wearing apparel on the body of James Inman, who was killed in a cave near Marion, Alabama, as reported in the AVALANCHE of yesterday, were identified by a number of persons as those worn by him while in Memphis previous to the double murder at the house of Colonel Thomas Dickens. The body was interred yesterday under the superintendence of Messrs. J. C. Holst & Co., undertakers. Every effort is being made to give Colonel Dickens an early trial in the Criminal Court for shooting and killing Wade Bolton.

My friends and the public are informed that I have been appointed by the New York Life Insurance Company their general agent for Tennessee, and have accepted the same, after a careful investigation. I can be found or communicated with at the branch office of the company, 16 Madison street, Memphis. The New York Life Insurance Company has a claim to public confidence which needs no commendation from me, and I bespeak for it that generous support which the good citizens of Memphis have extended to me personally while postmaster of this city. I will attend promptly to all communications in reference to life insurance, and will also make liberal terms with country agents or city solicitors.
2 ROB'T C. GIST.

CHINESE LABOR IN THE SOUTH

A Number of Very Interesting Facts—What is Needed.

EDITORS AVALANCHE—The action of the Convention lately assembled at Memphis was just such as might have been expected from a body so sensible and conservative. It was evident that all felt the question of introducing a large body of laborers of another race and religion was an experiment, fraught with difficulties more or less peculiar to this country, and especially to the Southern States. The South needs more labor; but the Aryan idea that the introduction of coolies will cheapen the price of labor in all the vocations [illegible] is already arraying against them all other classes in California dependent upon manual labor for a support. It is idle to suppose that the German and Irish and other laboring classes of the North will not respond to this cry against cheap labor; and it is equally idle to suppose that demagogues will not turn all this to political account. There, as with us, labor is arrayed against capital, and no laborer ever yet wished the price of labor cheapened. Their interests array them against any race, white, black or yellow, that will reduce wages ten, twenty or fifty per cent. Such "cheap" laborers are but "rats," in printers' parlance. While master foundry-men or builders would like to employ one hundred or one thousand expert Chinese, at wages greatly less than they pay their white hands, it needs no logic to prove that such a step would create trouble. Upon these general grounds there is room for apprehension that the laboring race at the South—the negroes—would make a general, concerted, and, ultimately, a forcible opposition to the introduction of coolies in large numbers. A million of each race, in the cotton region of the Mississippi Valley would have no interests in common. One is industrious, thrifty and willing to work on very cheap terms. The other is lazy, unthrifty and unwilling to work, unless for high wages. Frequent collisions would be inevitable; our labor system would become more demoralized than ever, and the strong arm of the Government would be invoked. The trouble would end in one race or the other being driven from the country, and the land-owners would be completely subject to the merciless exactions of the race remaining. The South does not need laborers *only*. It is not that which has deprived her of her liberties; nor will an abundance of mere laborers restore them. She had enough of this before the war. Year by year her slave population was increasing almost as rapidly as her white—the latter about three and a-half and the former about three per cent. per annum. Yet, with all our abundant labor, the North grew so much more rapidly in population as to be able, by brute numbers, not only to free our slaves, but to enslave their former masters. How was this crime accomplished? The immigrants from Europe soon became *citizens* and then *voters*; and as nineteen-twentieth of these settled in the North, they soon became the power that influenced the action of Congress. In 1790, when our first census was taken, the North had about 300,000 more people than the South, and, according to the natural laws of increase, the population of the two sections should not now be so very different. But immigration has so added to that of the North that, 1860, she had more than twice as many people as the South. Had the immigration to the United States been equally divided between the sections, the South would not be in her present dependent condition; for those coming and locating in the South would have become identified with us in all our struggles for political and civil rights; would have been voters, and would have enabled us to defeat all the measures which fanatical, intolerant New England has ever been hatching for her supremacy at the expense of the rest of the Union. It is evident, therefore, that it is not laborers only that the South needs. These will not help us regain our lost privileges, without which the rewards of labor are valueless. She needs more laborers of the white Saxon race, who can vote and who will add to our political strength not only in numbers, but in intelligence, in identity of interests, and in the nerve necessary to assert and enforce their and our rights. Surely I need not enlarge upon such a proposition.

Are the Chinese such a people as will answer these requisites? In your convention much was said about their intelligence, numbers, power, etc., but the only thing we seem to know of them is that they are perhaps the oldest nation on record. In most things they are a sealed book to the Christian world. We have never known or heard of them without learning also that they always had a revolution on hand. We know that their government is a sort of despotism, heretofore excluding all "outside barbarians;" while one dynasty has been engaged in upsetting another for centuries. As compared with England, France and the United States, China cannot be classed as a third-rate power, save in its teeming population. If she has resources, as she doubtless has in vast abundance, neither her age nor her millions of people have developed them into means of greatness or power. Though older than any other nation, she has made no such advances in the arts and sciences as have other nations yet in their childhood. In the art of war, or in sculpture, painting, music, architecture, medicine, and navigation, which have so enfamed Greece, Rome, Modern Europe, and this country, China has made no progress toward perfection, so far as the world knows. Then what is there in the "flowery land" so attractive that we should prefer a million of her people as laborers to any other race? All will admit we need that labor. All will admit it would be most valuable. But as before stated, we need something else besides mere laborers, and we should not forget that what we may do now will greatly influence the future. Would coolies ever identify themselves with our interests and rights? Would they care to become citizens and voters? Would they not always feel, as in California, that they are of a different race, different religion, and without any interest in the prosperity and permanency of our Republican institutions? In times of civil or political troubles and trials, could they be relied upon as citizens identified with us, and willing to advocate and defend our rights and principles? Let these questions be answered. I confess I think it wiser to invite laborers that would soon become citizens and voters, and make our rights and wrongs their own from identity of interests.

The power of the British Isles dates back scarcely one thousand years; yet see how rapidly they have increased in population. What gives this power? Not population alone, nor age. The United States, a nation yet in its childhood, has not forty millions of people to China's three hundred and fifty million; yet she excels China in all the elements of national power. Why is all this? There can be but one answer to this question. It is the superiority of the white—the Saxon race. It is this race that has developed this country as no other could have done. It is this race which enabled the United States, with its sparse population, in less than two centuries to spring to the front rank of nations; while China, hoary with age and teeming with millions, stands where she stood when history first sung of her. It is thus evident that the South needs something more than mere laborers. She needs intelligent, voting, white laborers. Much was also said in your convention about the "waste places" of the South; and it is sadly true that there are thousands of these. But all this does not necessitate the belief that unless we can again put all these "waste places" in cotton, the South will be ruined. If many of these were covered with forest growth they would be far more valuable, and would give additional value to surrounding lands. The Southern people have always been cursed with a mania to cut down forest after forest, rapidly exhaust the land by poor and unskilled husbandry, abandon it and cut down more forests, wear out the land and again abandon it for new conquests and spoils. Is it a wonder that our plantations thus become "waste places"? The Southern people go for numbers rather than values. They would rather make one hundred bales of cotton at fifty dollars per bale, than fifty bales at one hundred dollars per bale; and they will cultivate two hundred rather than one hundred acres for one hundred bales of cotton. Big plantations and large crops planted even with poor results, are more captivating than smaller plantations well cultivated, with better yields. Six poor cows badly fed and giving a gallon of milk all told, are preferred to one good cow that will give two gallons. We must learn to make small farms, under skillful culture, produce what our large ones have heretofore done under a ruinous system. We must learn to think less of quantity, more of quality and value. In many portions of Europe forests are protected by stringent laws as essential to the prosperity of the country. In some of the Northern States, where timber is scarce, a man who will plant out a certain number of forest trees every year is exempt from taxation. In the State of New York timber is becoming so scarce and dear on the New York Central Railroad that it is estimated the cross ties for that road will cost as much in the next fifteen years as the iron rails. In Mississippi there are hundreds of large plantations of "waste lands" so remote from forests that the fencing alone would be an enormous item of expense, and, of course, such plantations find no purchasers, and will continue "waste" until forests grow up. Had the old system of cutting down forests and abandoning lands, to cut down more forests and abandon the lands again, been long continued in Mississippi, the country would soon have suffered from the want of that humidity which forests produce. Let us not run crazy because we cannot cultivate all the open lands in the South. It is our interest to cultivate less and utilize what labor we have by producing greater results with less expenditure of toil and less waste of means.

We are working for values, not quantities; and if we can get twenty cents per pound for one bale of cotton it is better, in many lights, than ten cents per pound for two bales. Whatever may have been the case before the war, it is not now the interest of the South to produce a large crop of cotton. Four million bales will bring down the price to ten cents, and whenever that comes the labor of the negro becomes utterly worthless. The present high price stimulates him to work, because he can idle a great deal, and yet get enough for food and clothing and jim cracks and circuses. But if the price goes down to ten cents, he will have to struggle or suffer for food and clothing; and he will take all the risks on the suffering side and live as he may, fair or foul. Cotton is too high. The price is too great a stimulant for its production in other lands. But we can make it at twenty cents, though not at ten, for the labor of the negro is too unreliable. His place must be supplied; but is it not best to look to the region north of the Ohio for our help? With no other portion of the North is the South so intimately identified. These people were trading with us and with our slaves years anterior to the war. Their flatboats were on every Southern stream that emptied into the Mississippi, and steamers and railroads have but increased that intercourse and intimacy. Millions of them annually pass through our land, and our own people swarm to their pleasure resorts every summer. They have not the prejudices against us that may be found among the fanatical, intolerant Yankees east of the Hudson. That is the people we desire among us. They know the same laws, worship at the same altars, and are of the same white race. But few of them have settled in the South since the war. The knaves and adventurers, like Lewis, and Louis, and Hunter, and Beecher, and Pearne, now cursing the country with their political and moral leprosy, will leave, and better men take their places, when the country can feel confidence that a healthy and stable condition of things will be established in the South. Such men as we want are now daily locating in Virginia and Tennessee. It is a mistake, too, to suppose none but negroes can or do raise cotton. I venture to say that one-tenth of the last crop was made by white labor, and this will not cease. In the valleys of the Mississippi, Red, Arkansas and Yazoo rivers, negroes alone can cultivate it; but in the uplands of all the Southern States the crop made by white labor will continually increase. The South needs labor, and will need it more and more every year, for the negro race is doomed. But, in obtaining that labor, in Heaven's name, let it be in a population that can give us votes, intelligence, identity of interests and political strength.
J. T. TREZEVANT.

July 22, 1869.

Smokers, call for Eureka or Gold-Leaf Durham smoking tobacco. 3t

THE HOUSTON, MISSISSIPPI, OUTRAGES.

Correction of Errors—Statement from One of the Prisoners.

IN MILITARY PRISON,
CORINTH, MISS., July 24, 1869.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: We see in the AVALANCHE of date the 21st instant, a communication over the signature of "S. L.," which, in its statement of the facts connected with the arrest and detention of the prisoners taken at Houston, in this State, for serenading, etc., does injustice to the officers upon whom orders from superiors devolved that duty. So far as we know, there was no detective representing himself as a patient of Dr. Woodmansel, but the investigation was made by Lieutenant Noble, commanding a company at this place, whose only fault consisted in applying alone to those from whom no information was probably obtained except that in support of the side adverse to us. Lieutenant A. Aimey, commanding post at this place, and Lieutenant J. E. Smith, of the same company, with Lieutenant Noble, have both treated us, not only with courtesy, but kindness. They have ameliorated as much as they could the hardships of our situation, and granted us every privilege we believe consistent with their duty. Lieutenant Noble acted throughout with kindness and courtesy. The guard-house is kept clean, and every arrangement made which these officers, under the circumstances could, make to provide for our comfort. This is written solely to do justice to the gentlemen under whose control we now remain, and is sanctioned by us all.
ONE OF THE PRISONERS.

Eureka and Gold-Leaf Durham smoking tobacco are the best kept by all first-class cigar stores. 3t

STEAMBOAT ROBBERY.—A couple of colored individuals committed an extensive robbery on the steamer St. Francis while the boat was *en route* to Memphis on her last trip. They made a raid on one of the births, and stole blankets, sheets and counterpanes, and wearing apparel, the property of Mr. John Dougherty, a passenger on the boat. Both were captured on the arrival of the steamer here, and on being brought before Justice Foley they were committed to jail to await a requisition from Governor Clayton, of Arkansas, in the bounds of which State the robbery was perpetrated.

FRESH IMPORTED CIGARS.—Just received, the famous brands La Caoba, Walter Scott and Partagas, of our own importation. Schmidlapp, Marsheuts & Co., 300 Main street. 3t

THE LOUISVILLE HOTEL.—Visitors to Louisville should not fail to stop at the Louisville Hotel. This magnificent establishment, still kept by Messrs. Kean & Co., not only preserves but adds to its old reputation. The "Louisville" is the favorite resort of all travelers who desire while in that city to obtain the best of accommodation. It should be remembered that the proprietors of the Louisville Hotel will open the Maxwell house, Nashville, on the first of September. Everybody's favorite, Mr. Wm. Murphy, still presides in the office of the Louisville Hotel.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.—Just received La Caoba, Walter Scott and Partagas from Havana. Schmidlapp, Marsheuts & Co., 300 Main street. 3t

EDUCATIONAL.

Regular Meeting of the School Board.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 27, 1869.

The Board of Education, according to the adjournment made on the 19th instant, met in their office this afternoon, President Leath presiding.

Present—Messrs. Gavin, Rose, Connell, Johnson, Smith, Moore, Eaton, Bruce, Katzenbach, Comer, Matthias, McLean, Fealey, Pante, Tighe, Leath, Buttinghaus, Lenow, White. Absent—Mr. Stahl.

The special committee, to whom was referred the examination of the fence put up by Elijah Pearce round the Alabama street school-house, and to estimate the worth of the work, report that there are ninety-eight and one-half panels of fence worth $2 per panel, $197; work on outhouses, $50; total, $247; and to work had done by W. L. White, white-washing the fence, $14 60.

The report was approved and the bill ordered to be paid.

It was then proposed to go into the election of Superintendent of the City Schools. The proposition being concurred in, the following gentlemen were nominated: Rev. T. E. Bliss, Rev. Dr. Hines, Mr. W. Z. Mitchell, Mr. J. T. Leath, Mr. J. J. Peres, Mr. H. C. Slaughter, Mr. H. E. Andrews.

On Mr. Leath's name being mentioned he retired, and Mr. Lenow took the Chair. Dr. Hines' friends said that in case Mr. Leath's name was used, he did not wish to be considered a candidate.

On the first ballot Mitchell received 6 votes, Bliss 5, Leath 9, and Hines 1.

Second ballot—Mitchell 3, Bliss 5, Leath 11.

Mr. Leath having received the largest number of votes, it was proposed that he be unanimously elected, which was carried, and on being informed of his election as Superintendent of City Schools, he presented himself and was received with acclamation. He made a neat, appropriate, and, withal, a short address, thanking the Board for the honor conferred on him in electing him as their Superintendent, etc.

The Board then went into election of Assistant Superintendent. Mr. J. H. Barnum and Mr. P. L. Mitchell were nominated. On the ballot Mr. Barnum received eleven votes and P. L. Mitchell seven. Mr. Barnum having received the largest number of votes was declared duly elected.

On election for teacher of Male High School Mr. T. C. Anderson received one vote, W. Z. Mitchell sixteen votes. Mr. W. Z. Mitchell was declared duly elected.

Messrs. C. H. Braun, —— Hines, T. C. Anderson and —— Thweatt were elected as teachers of grammar school grades; Mr. Charles J. Hunter of primary school grade; Mr. E. A. Renner principal of Linden street schools.

The following ladies were elected as teachers: Miss Jennie Higbee (as teacher of the Female High School), Mrs. Jennie Teague (as principal of Alabama street schools), Miss Juliette R. Cairns, Miss Mary Cairns, Miss Clara Conway, Miss Mattie Crow, Miss A. C. Reudelhuber, Miss Georgia Sharpe, Miss Louisa Bock, Miss Emma Pettitt, Mrs. F. W. Smith, Mrs. Mary Cash, Miss Gussie Tovell, Miss Mollie Johnston, Miss Lavina Vondran, Miss Ella White, Miss Mary Carroll, Mrs. Kate Lilly, Mrs. H. Hampton, Mrs. C. S. Mitchell, Mrs. Lizzie Y. Taylor, Miss Sue Boyd, Miss Katie Klein, Miss Pauline Reudelhuber, Miss Mary Armour, Miss Katie Farris, Mrs. Mary Higgins Reilly.

Mr. Leath presented the following communication:

OFFICE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
July 26, 1869.

Gentlemen of the Board of Education:

As I have been assigned, by your kindness, to the position of Superintendent of the Schools under your jurisdiction, I hereby tender my resignation as your presiding officer, and with it my seat at your Board as a member from the Ninth Ward.

I could easily designate a name for my successor, but as I see no authority in the charter for such a nomination, I shall not entrammel your discretion in making a choice.

Thanking you for all courtesies and kindnesses which I have so fully experienced at your hands in the past,
I am, very sincerely,
Your obedient servant,
J. T. LEATH.

The communication was ordered to be received and published, and the resignation accepted.

On motion it was resolved to go into an election for President of the Board of Education, and Messrs. Johnson, Lenow, and Thos. R. Smith were put in nomination on the ballot.

Mr. Johnson received four votes; Lenow, two; Smith, eleven; Connell, one.

Mr. Thos. R. Smith having received the largest number of votes was declared duly elected President of the Board, and accordingly took the Chair, and a committee of three members, consisting of Messrs. Buttinghaus, Connell, and Comer, were appointed to select a suitable candidate to fill the vacancy in the Ninth Ward, created by the resignation of Mr. Leath.

Mr. Katzenbach presented the following notice of his resignation as a member of the Board:

MEMPHIS, July 27, 1869.

Having concluded to leave the city permanently, I herewith resign my position as member of the School Board for the Fifth Ward, and would respectfully recommend Mr. Hermann Gronauer as my successor.
F. KATZENBACH.

Accepted.

His resignation was accepted and a committee, consisting of Messrs. Bruce, Johnson and Pante, were appointed to select a suitable candidate to fill the vacancy in the Fifth Ward caused by the resignation of Mr. Katzenbach.

Mr. Buttinghaus presented the following:

In consideration of the long continued and faithful services rendered by Mrs. Hampton as teacher in our public schools, and for extra duty in the school in Chelsea,

Be it Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars ($100) be paid her as a mark of approbation of this Board.

Lost.

In lieu of it the following motion was made:

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be given to Mrs. Hampton for her long and faithful services as a teacher in the city schools.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Smith made the following motion:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be given to Mr. J. T. Leath for his uniform courtesy and faithful discharge of his duty whilst acting as President of the Board.

Passed unanimously.

Mr. Tighe made the following motion:

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed to see if they could not procure a more suitable room, and at less rent, for the office and meetings of the Board, and to report at the next meeting.

Passed.

Messrs. Tighe, Rose and Matthias were appointed as the committee.

The Board then adjourned.
J. G. CAIRNS.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.—It was announced that Professor Merrifield would ascend from the earth to Captain Thompson's baloon, while suspended in mid air, at six o'clock last evening, and about that hour between five and six hundred persons assembled on Adams street. Only about a hundred people, however, went inside the rink, and the result was that the Professor declined to go up. He had a rope ladder of great length constructed especially for the occasion, but as the receipts were far below the expenses, he did not consider it would pay to attempt the feat, and it was announced that the performance would be postponed till this evening. As the shadows began to lengthen the crowd slowly dispersed, evidently disappointed that Professor Merrifield did not risk his neck "free gratis for nothing" for their special amusement.

PERSONAL.—Mr. C. H. Wood, traveling agent of the great Pan-Handle route to the East and West, has been in the city a day or two on business. The famous Pan-Handle route is so popular that it is scarcely necessary to recommend it to travelers.

THE CONCERT LAST EVENING.—Mr. Henry Farmer, [illegible] gave a grand vocal and instrumental concert last evening, before a small but appreciative audience, at the Chickasaw Club Hall. He was assisted by Miss Generes, soprano, and Mr. Leo Wheat, pianist. The concert opened with a duo waltz from the opera of "Faust," arranged for the piano and flute. Mr. Farmer shone preeminently in the duo, and carried off all the honors. Mr. Wheat's "Mendelssohn's Wedding March" may simply be described, so far as execution was concerned, as a "regular muddle," but as a piece of piano gymnastics it was a decided success. There was a spirit of carelessness displayed throughout Mr. Wheat's performance, which might, perhaps, have been attributed to the thin house. Miss Generes' "Mocking Bird Song" was only fairly given, but she richly deserved the *encore* with which she was rewarded for her very excellent rendering of the "Echo Song," from the opera of "William Tell." This young lady, although a pleasing vocalist, has a voice which is deficient in volume, and, although it has been well cultivated, still she has much to learn before she assumes the title of *prima donna*. One thing, however, may be said of her, and that is that she always sings in good taste. Special mention must also be made of the flute solo, "Caprice," which was exquisitely executed by Mr. Farmer. It is to be regretted that the concert was not a greater success financially.

The Courts.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—This Court met at 10 o'clock and took up the case of State vs. Stephen Montalta, indicted for the rape of Bertha Deckeron on the 4th of this month. This party was arranged on the above charge last Saturday, and plead guilty, but upon being brought out yesterday his counsel, Messrs. Yerger, Sanford, and Adams, withdrew the above plea, and instead thereof the defendant plead not guilty. The whole of the morning and a part of the afternoon session was spent in empannelling a jury. After going through with the examination of the witness the argument for the State was opened by Colonel Bullock, who was followed by two of the above-named gentlemen for the defense. The argument for the defense being concluded, court adjourned until this morning, when the argument will be brought to a close by Major Beecher for the State, after which the jury will be charged, and the case given over for deliberation. To-day the call of the calendar for the week will continue.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Court meets to-day pursuant to adjournment. Case of Somerville vs. Shelton is specially set for to-day. No other cases on the calendar.

PERSONAL.—Major Barbeire, jr., an old Memphian, is at present on a visit to the city. He received a hearty welcome from his numerous friends on his arrival.

Charley White, the popular stage manager, interlocutor and basso, arrived in the city yesterday, and received a genuine hearty welcome from all his friends, professional and otherwise. Miss Lottie Mitchell, the favorite *danseuse*, has also returned.

Captain C. W. Kealhofer leaves this evening on the steamer Des Arc on a business trip up the White and Arkansas rivers.

Captain Thomas Day, of the firm of Foster, Kealhofer & Co., returned yesterday from a trip to St. Francis river.

Mr. Leviek, a well known Philadelphian, is also in the city.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN THE CITY AT WHOLESALE.—The firm of William R. Moore & Co., dry goods merchants, Main street, is among the most enterprising in the city. They are determined to use every effort to secure for Memphis all the trade that usually goes to other cities, and to which we are really entitled. With that view they have just received several hundred packages of goods which Captain J. F. Watkins, one of the members of that firm, has been busily engaged in the East purchasing for the past two months. The stock includes a varied assortment of all kinds of jeans, cassimeres, satinets, kerseys, plaids, osnaburgs, blankets, flannels, and general goods suitable to the wholesale trade. The stock will be found to be the largest in the city, and the goods have all been marked down to the very lowest margins, and dealers and cash buyers will find it to their advantage to give this firm an early call.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL!" This is absolutely true in using Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powders, for so perfect is the combination of the ingredients entering into the manufacture that good biscuits, rolls, or pastry, both light and nutricious, can be made every time. It is always ready, always reliable, and requires but half the quantity of those of ordinary manufacture, and is, consequently, cheaper. For sale in packages to meet the wants of all, by grocers generally. 8t

Try Eureka and Gold-Leaf Durham smoking tobacco, kept by all first-class cigar dealers. 3t

RIVER NEWS.

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE OFFICE, July 28, 1869.

WEATHER—RIVERS—BUSINESS.

The weather yesterday was warm and clear, with a pleasant breeze from the southwest throughout the day. Business was dull, and departing steamers all had light trips.

ARRIVALS.

Steamer Great Republic, St. Louis.
" Nick Longworth, Cincinnati.

DEPARTURES.

Steamer St. Francis, St. Francis river.
" Legal Tender, White river.
" Belle Memphis, St. Louis.
" N. Longworth, New Orleans.
" Republic, New Orleans.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The river at this point is rising slowly. The Arkansas and White rivers are falling, with six feet above Augusta on White, and plenty of water in the Arkansas for all classes of vessels. At St. Louis the river is falling slowly, and all the rivers above are falling fast. The Ohio is going down, with eight feet in the canal at Louisville. The Cumberland is low, with two feet on Harpeth Shoals.

The G. W. Cheek will be in port this morning from Friar's Point, and leave on her return trip this evening. Captain Malone is her commander, and Charlie Smithers and Stack Lee are her clerks.

The Minneola leaves Cincinnati this evening for this place; the Emma No. 3 is loading for New Orleans and announced to leave last night, and the Nightingale is advertised to leave for the Arkansas direct.

The Lizzie Gill left St. Louis last night, and the Mollie Able is to leave this evening.

Captain Wm. Howard, of the Bayard, is at home with his family at Canton, Missouri.

St. Louis proposes to put all her wharfboats in one bunch, with a space of five feet between each. There are eight boats, and they will occupy a space of seven or eight blocks. The New Orleans steamers being heaviest, will take the lower end, near Spruce street, and it is thought the new idea will be generally approved by river and business men.

The Upper Missouri has given boatmen much trouble this season. The water has been lower than ever before, and all the mountain bound steamers have encountered more or less difficulty in their trips. Few or none have made money, though charges have, in some cases, been enormous.

Boats are strung all along the Upper Missouri awaiting high water next year, and Mackinaw boats have been in requision all the season to convey freight and passengers as in days of yore.

The Ozark has been unfortunate. While lying at a landing on the Arkansas a tree fell over her, smashed in the cabin and broke a hog chain. She will arrive here on time, and leave at her regular hour.

The tow boat Hyatt has been lying here several days with barges loaded with stone.

There is an immense travel on the Upper Mississippi river this season. A large number of people are visiting Minnesota and the regions about the source of the great river.

The Caldwell is in, the dock repairing, and not the Ozark, as was mentioned yesterday.

The new Neosho will be completed for the Vicksburg trade in time for the opening of the cotton season.

Red river was on a stand at last accounts, with seven feet on the bars, and plenty of water for steamers and prospects for a continuance until October. Boats were carrying fine trips up the river at high water rates. Down trips were light, with immense numbers of cattle going by every steamer.

The steamer Fort Smith will leave this (Wednesday) evening, positively, for Fort Smith and Fort Gibson direct. She will only receive freights for points on Arkansas river above Little Rock.

Steamboats.

FOR CINCINNATI.

Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company.
For Cairo, Louisville and Cincinnati.
SAM. J. HALE .... Walker, master.
This fine passenger packet leaves FRIDAY, July 30, at 5 p.m.
LARRY MARKSTAFF, Agent,
jy28 274 Madison street.

FOR ARKANSAS RIVER.

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.
Regular United States Mail Line.
For Fort Smith and Fort Gibson Direct.
FORT SMITH .... Ed Nowland, master.
This elegant [illegible] steamer leaves THIS DAY, July 28, at 5 p.m.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent.
jy28 [illegible] Front street, Mosby Block.

Memphis and St. Louis U. S. Mail Line
For Hickman, Columbus, Cairo and St. Louis.

ONE of the Company's fine Passenger Steamers will leave as follows, viz:
Steamer JULIA, Monday, July 26, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 27, at 5 p.m.
Steamer BELLE ST. LOUIS, Thursday, July 29, at 5 p.m.
Steamer MARBLE CITY, Friday, July 30, at 5 p.m.
Steamer CITY OF CAIRO, Saturday, July 31, at 5 p.m.

Tickets for all points via of Memphis and St. Louis Packets, North, East and West. Apply to General Railroad Ticket Office, 273 Main street.
FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.
SAM. C. WEAVER, Ticket Agent. jy28

U. S. Mail Line, for Vicksburg.

MONDAYS and SATURDAYS.

ONE of the Company's fine passenger steamers will leave on the following days, making all way landings between Memphis and Vicksburg:
MARBLE CITY, Saturday, July 24, at 5 p.m.
RUBICON, Monday, July 26, at 5 p.m.
LUMINARY, Saturday, July 31, at 5 p.m.
JULIA, Monday, August 2, at 5 p.m.
For freight or passage, apply on Memphis and St. Louis Wharfboat to
jy23 FLEM. CALVERT, Sup't.

Hale's Point Tri-weekly Packet.

COMMENCING on or about the 15th of September the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company will run their fine side-wheel passenger steamer

ST. JOSEPH

Between Memphis and Hale's Point, leaving Memphis Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 5 o'clock p.m. Returning, will leave Hale's Point Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 o'clock m., arriving at Memphis early the following morning.
HENRY W. SMITH, President.
FLEM. CALVERT, Superintendent. jy7

Memphis and White River Packet Company.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE following elegant passenger packets of the above line will leave Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 o'clock p.m., for all points on Little Red and White rivers as high up as Jacksonport:

TUESDAY.
DES ARC .... John D. Elliott, Master.

SATURDAY.
NATONA .... W. J. Ashford, Master.

Making close connections with the railroad at Duvall's Bluff for Little Rock and all points above on the Arkansas river; at Jacksonport with light water packets for Batesville and all points on Upper White river; also, for Pocahontas, Powhatan, and all points on Black river. This line will give through bills of lading to Little Rock and all points above on the Arkansas river, and to all points on White, Little Red and Black rivers, and ticket passengers through to all the above points. Freight received at all times by the agents.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
ELLIOTT & MILLER, No. 2 Promenade street,
T. A. KENDIG, 304 Front street, Mosby Block, Agents. je18

Regular Memphis and Friar's Point Tri-Weekly Packet.

For Friar's Point and all Way Landings.
GEORGE W. CHEEK .... [illegible], master.
Leaves as above every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 o'clock p.m. Apply on board. jy7

Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company.

Summer Arrangement.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE following elegant passenger boats of this line leave Memphis for Little Rock, as follows:

Str. THOS. H. ALLEN .... Pritchard, master.
Mondays, at 5 o'clock p.m.

Str. OZARK .... Blasdel, master.
Fridays, at 5 o'clock p.m.

Making close connection at Little Rock with splendid coaches for the CELEBRATED HOT SPRINGS, and with the following packets, which leave Little Rock Mondays and Thursdays at 5 o'clock p.m.

FORT GIBSON .... John Woodburn, master.
CLARKSVILLE .... [illegible], master.

Thus making two trips a week from LITTLE ROCK through to FORT GIBSON.

Through bills of lading given for freight to and from New Orleans, Memphis, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati.

Freights delivered at destination, at all stages of the river, without storing or other delay.

Any persons desiring to ship by this line from the North, East or West to any point on the Arkansas river, should have their goods consigned to "MEMPHIS AND ARKANSAS RIVER PACKET COMPANY," at Memphis, (office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.) Those shipping from New Orleans should consign to "Memphis and Arkansas River Packet Company," mouth White river.
JOHN D. ADAMS, President.
T. A. KENDIG, Agent,
jy1 Office 304 Front street, Mosby Block.

COTTON AND COMMISSION.

JNO. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
Up Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE will sell all country produce consigned to us. We have obtained the services of Mr. Thos. B. Norment, an old and experienced cotton man, to assist us in the sales of cotton. Mr. Norment is well known to the most of cotton raisers in this vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers at our office. jy2

MANUFACTURERS.

MACKENZIE & BROS.,
222 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS
Carriage Goods and Saddlery Hardware
[illegible] jy21

MILLS.

Hardeman Woolen Mills,
NEAR BOLIVAR, TENNESSEE.

ARE now ready to card rolls, spin and manufacture the wool into cloth.
All wool should be thoroughly washed before sending to the factory. [illegible]
The oil necessary for the wool will be furnished [illegible]. All wool sent by railroad will be conveyed to and from the depot free of charge.
For further information, address,
THOS. C. JONES, Agent,
jy28 Bolivar, Tenn.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day admitted Colonel W. H. B. Woods as a partner in the Produce and Commission Business, which will be continued at No. 2 Union street, [illegible] under the firm of [illegible] & Co.
[illegible]
Memphis, Tenn., July 1, 1869. jy1

THOMAS & GROSS,

Manufacturers of Leather and Dealers in

LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS,

Foreign and Domestic Calf and Kip skins,

TANNERS and CURRIERS TOOLS,

Tanner's Oils, Etc.,

No. [illegible] Main Street, . . Memphis, Tenn.

[illegible] Cash paid for Hides and Leather in the rough. my19

SCHOOLS.

Brinkley Female College,
South Terminus of [illegible] Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Will Open its School Session 1st September.

Terms for Five Months, Positively in Advance:
For all branches of English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German and Italian ... $20 00
For Harp, Guitar and Piano Music, Vocal and Instrumental ... [illegible]
For Board, with Furnished Room, Fuel, Lights, Washing and Tuition ... [illegible]
No incidentals or deductions.
No Books or Stationery furnished except for cash.
REV. J. D. MEREDITH,
jy28 President.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

REV. R. F. LARRABEE, A. M., Principal.
(An Assistant to be employed.)
LAMBERT MAY, Professor Modern Languages.
MISS DONNA HILL, Principal Primary School.

THIS popular school opens its next session September 1st, and will afford SUPERIOR FACILITIES
For boys to acquire a thorough Classical and Commercial education. Circulars, giving particulars, may be had at the bookstores.
R. J. MORGAN,
[illegible]
R. W. BLEW,
jy28 Board of Visitors.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals.

Office of the Board of Levee Commissioners,
For the counties of
Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena.
Greenville, Miss., July 21, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received for the construction of certain Levees in the Levee District, composed of the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena, State of Mississippi.

The approximate amount of work to be done is—
In Bolivar county, (forty-five thousand) ... [illegible] cubic yards.
In Washington county (one hundred and thirty-five thousand) ... [illegible]
In Issaquena county, (eight hundred thousand) ... [illegible]
Total approximation ... [illegible]

Plans and Specifications

Of the projected work can be seen, and other information by bidders may be obtained at the office of the Chief Engineer, R. A. O'Hea, Greenville, Mississippi.

PROPOSALS

Will be received for all, or any part of the work. Payment for said work will be made in Coupon Bonds of the Board, maturing January 1, 1876, bearing (10) ten per cent. interest, payable semi-annually.

Good and sufficient security will be required for the proper execution of the work, and the names of sureties must be attached to the bids.

Bids will be received until

AUGUST 9th, 1869.

They must be indorsed "Proposals for Constructing Levees," and addressed to
J. E. EDMONDS,
President Board Levee Commissioners,
Greenville, Miss.
July 21, 1869. jy21

NOTICES.

Mississippi River
RAILROAD
TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Company, No. 480 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock m., on the

20th day of July, 1869,

For the Clearing, Graduation, Masonry, Bridging and Crossties necessary to complete the above road from Memphis to Covington, about thirty-six miles, ready for the iron rails. A large portion of the work is heavy and well worthy the attention of contractors.

Proposals may be made for cash, or for county bonds, or for part cash, county bonds and stock.

Plans, profiles and specifications are now ready for inspection at the Company's office, by application to Thos. H. Millington, Chief Engineer, from whom all necessary information will be obtained.

Proposals will be received for the whole work, or in divisions. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory.
(Signed) A. S. MITCHELL,
jy22 President Mississippi River Railroad.



BEST

SIX-CORD.

JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS,
Sole Agents in New York for J. & P. COATS,
of Paisley, Scotland.

Notice.

OFFICE OF THE PLANTERS INS. CO.,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 23, 1869.

THE third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Planters Insurance Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office, on

Monday, the 2d of August next,

At 10 o'clock a.m.
All stockholders are invited to be present in person or by proxy.
jy23 W. A. GOODMAN, Secretary.

Notice.

THE subscribers to the capital stock of the "Memphis and St. Louis Transportation Company" are hereby notified that a call of twenty-five (25) per cent of said stock is made, to be paid on or before the

15TH OF JULY,

At the office of the Secretary and Treasurer, No. 290 Front street, up stairs. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. J. CUMMINS,
jy2 Secretary and Treasurer.

Registration Notice.

MY office will remain open at Memphis for the registration of voters until August the 4th, 1869, except Wednesday, July 28th, on which day I will be at Raleigh.
JOHN P. BOUGHNER,
Commissioner of Registration.
Memphis, Tenn., July 23, 1869. jy27

Notice.

THE delinquent tax list for the city corporate year will be published on Monday next, when the penalty of twenty-five per cent. will be added. Persons wishing to avoid the heavy penalty will [illegible] by coming up and settling their taxes [illegible]
JOHN H. BOWEN,
jy27 City Tax Collector.

THE MISSISQUOI POWDER

ACTUALLY cures Cancer and Scrofulous diseases of the skin. See Report to N. Y. Medical Society, and statements of Physicians in circular sent free on application to
CHAS. A. DUBOIS, General Agent,
P. O. Box [illegible], [illegible] Fulton street, New York.

CATTLE.

Feeding, Feeding,
Cattle, Cattle.

THE East City Stock Yard is daily receiving and keeps constantly on hand from 300 to [illegible] head of feeding cattle for sale. These cattle are from Kentucky, Arkansas, Mississippi and [illegible] [illegible]
Parties desirous of purchasing will find it to their advantage to call on [illegible]
[illegible] W. M. BROOKS, Proprietor.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ROBT. A. COLLINS, individually and as partner with R. [illegible], of Shelby county, [illegible] within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of KENNETH RAYNER, individually and as one of the firm of Chambers & Rayner and Rayner & Snow, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEO. O. PRICE and DANIEL R. HOOE, individually and as partners as Price & Hooe, of Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of J. N. PAINE, individually and as partner with R. B. Paine, of [illegible] Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAS. McCONNELL, individually and as one of the firm of McConnell's brother and John E. Spicer & Co., of near Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of July, 1869.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WM. K. YEATMAN and ALBERT M. PRICE, individually and as partners as Price & Yeatman, of Memphis, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 17th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WM. I. BERLIN, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 17th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of R. P. WALLACE, individually and as partner with G. W. Dalton, of Brownsville, Haywood county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 17th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of W. L. WILLIAMS, of Fisherville, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BENJAMIN B. WILSON, of Shelby Depot, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY W. PEPER, near Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of BENJ. W. BROOKS, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 14th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of CHARLES J. SMITH, of Shelby Depot, Shelby county and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of L. S. GILLIAM, of Stanton Depot, Haywood county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 12th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY G. TRADER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of W. H. KELLOGG, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of ROBERT B. PAINE, near Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of T. E. HANBURY, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of E. T. HODGES, of Lagrange, Fayette county and State of Tennessee, within said district who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of G. W. F. OLIVER, near Humboldt, Madison county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, In Bankruptcy. } ss.
At Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of July, 1869.
THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of GEORGE H. BACKER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy21 O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.

STEAMBOAT "COMMERCIAL." Dimensions, 175 feet on deck, 30 feet beam, 6 feet hold. Is in elegant order, having just been repaired, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms, etc., apply to
CAPTAIN JAMES LEE,
Office of Warriner, Lee & Townsend,
jy28 No. 18 Madison street.

For Sale, Cheap.

250 Wedge Tents, now suitable for railroad or levee contractors.
Apply to HUGH NOTT,
jy11 36 Promenade street.

DAILY AVALANCHE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Through Mail	3:20 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Through Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Junction accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans train		[illegible]

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Day Express	12:30 p.m.	4 a.m.
Night Express	2:20 a.m.	4 p.m.

Sleeping car attached to Night Express trains which goes through to Nashville, via Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, without change.

Railroad time fifteen minutes faster than city. Ticket office No. 237½ Main street; depot at head of Main street.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
N. O. Mail (daily)	7:45 p.m.	11:40 a.m.
Express (daily)	8:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.

Mail train makes direct connection for New Orleans and all points South.

Express train makes direct connection for Coffeeville, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs and all points north of Grenada on Mississippi Central Railroad.

Ticket office, 237½ Main street, and at the Depot. Omnibusses will call for passengers and check baggage in any part of the city by leaving orders at 237½ Main street.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

Going West—Leave Memphis daily.....7:30 a.m.
Going East—Leave Madison.....3:30 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT Gen'l Sup't.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

DEPART—For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at.....11:30 a.m.
Arrive at.....2:30 p.m.

DEPART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all cities North and West, at.....2:30 p.m.
Arrive at.....11:30 p.m.

DEPART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at.....10.45 a.m.
Arrive at.....3.00 p.m.

DEPART—For all Stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson and Southern Railroads, at.....10.45 a.m.
Arrive at.....1.00 p.m.

DEPART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at.....2.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....2.30 a.m.

DEPART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad, Little Rock, Madison (Sundays excepted), at.....4.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....4.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Marion, Wittsburg and Clarendon, Ark. (tri-weekly) Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at.....11.00 a.m.
Arrive at.....4.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Olive Branch and Byhalia, Miss. (semi-weekly), Monday and Friday, at.....4.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....4.00 p.m.

DEPART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (weekly) Friday, at.....11.00 a.m.
Arrive at.....10.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Little Rock and Helena, and all landings on White river (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....4.00 a.m.

DEPART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (tri-weekly), Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at.....4.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....5.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at.....4.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....8.00 a.m.

DEPART—For all landings on Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at.....5.00 p.m.
Arrive at.....5.00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

RATES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment with stamps in all cases is required.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof sheets (corrected or not), Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Samples and Sample Cards, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Seeds, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of—

	Cents.
One package, to one address, not exceeding 4 ounces in weight	2
One package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces	4
One package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces	6
One package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces	8

All matters to which no specific rates are assigned shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at letter rates of postage.

BOOKS.

Books not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address	4
Books over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces	8
Books over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces	12
Books over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces	16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address	2
Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6	4
Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 9	6
Unsealed circulars, over 9 and not exceeding 12	8

TERRITORIAL.

The postage on books, printed and miscellaneous matter for the Territories west of Kansas is, from this date, at the same rates for such matter elsewhere, and not at letter rates, as heretofore. Postage rates are now equal throughout the United States.

QUARTERLY POSTAGE.

The quarterly rates of postage on newspapers sent to subscribers, in each four ounces or fraction thereof, five cents for weekly, ten cents for semi-weekly, fifteen cents for tri-weekly, and thirty cents for daily publications. On magazines and periodicals, for each four ounces or fraction, one cent on quarterly, three cents on monthly, and six cents on semi-monthly publications. Advance payments, either at the office of mailing or delivery, will be required.

MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The money order system is recommended for its superiority, as a safe and cheap method of transmitting small sums through the mails. Orders are issued in sums not more than $50. Larger amounts can be transmitted to the same person, at the same time, by additional orders.

RATES.

On orders not exceeding $20.....10 cents.
" over $20 and not exceeding $30.....15 "
" " $30 " " $40.....20 "
" " $40 " " $50.....25 "

The money order office will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. to 4 o'clock p.m.

WEIGHT OF PACKAGES SENT BY MAIL.

Section 16, act of March 3, 1863: That no Postmaster shall receive, to be conveyed by mail, any packet or package, which shall weigh more than four pounds, except books published or circulated by order of Congress.

PACKAGES TO SOLDIERS.

Articles of clothing, being manufactured of wool, cotton, or linen, and comprised in a package not exceeding two pounds in weight, addressed to any non-commissioned officer or private serving in the National armies, may be sent by mail at the rate of 8 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof, to be in all cases prepaid.

FOREIGN RATES.

BELGIUM OR THE NETHERLANDS.

[By Closed Mail via England.]

ON LETTERS—15 cents per single rate of 15 grammes, (½ oz.) prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

ON NEWSPAPERS—4 cents each if not exceeding 4 oz. in weight, and an additional rate of 4 cents for each additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

ON BOOK PACKETS, PRINTS OF ALL KINDS, AND PATTERNS OR SAMPLES—8 cents per oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required. If, however, the postage on any article shall be insufficiently prepaid, it will be nevertheless forwarded to its destination, charged with the deficient postage, and also subject to a fine on delivery.

NORTH GERMAN UNION.

(Including all the German States and Austria.)

[By Closed Mail via England.]

The rates are the same as to Belgium and the Netherlands, with like conditions as to prepayments, etc.

EAST INDIES.

[Via British Mail.]

ON LETTERS—28 cents per ½ oz. via Southampton, and 36 cents per ½ oz. via Marseilles, prepayment compulsory. Newspapers, 6 cents; Books, 14 cents.

CANADA.

ON LETTERS—6 cents per ½ oz. if prepaid, and 10 cents per ½ oz. if unpaid.

BREMEN AND HAMBURG.

[By Direct Mail.]

LETTERS—10 cents per ½ oz. prepayment optional, but unpaid or partially paid letters subject to a fine on delivery.

NEWSPAPERS—3 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

Books, Packets, Prints, Patterns and Samples—6 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, (or 8 cents in closed mail via England,) prepayment required. But if unpaid or partially paid, they will be forwarded, subject to a fine on delivery. The registration fee on registered letters or other postal packets is 8 cents to all the above mentioned countries, prepayment of postage and fee compulsory.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Half ounce letters, 12 cents prepaid, subject to a fine of 5 cents additional if unpaid; newspapers, not exceeding 4 oz., 2 cents each.

Book Packets (including printed papers of every kind, maps, plans, prints, engravings, drawings, photographs, lithographs, sheets of music, etc.) and Patterns and samples of merchandise (including seeds and grain) when not exceeding 1 oz., 2 cents; exceeding 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 4 cents; exceeding 2 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz. 6 cents; exceeding 4 oz. an additional rate of 6 cents for every 4 ounces or fraction thereof. Prepayment required.

FRANCE.

Letters, quarter ounce, 15 cents; half-ounce, 30 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

SWITZERLAND AND ITALY.

[In Closed Mail via England, Belgium and Germany.]

ON LETTERS—10 cents per ½ oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment optional; but unpaid or insufficiently prepaid letters are subject to a fine, in addition to the deficient postage, in the country of destination.

ON NEWSPAPERS—4 cents each per 4 oz. or fraction thereof; prepayment required.

On Book Packets of all kinds, and Patterns or Samples of Merchandise 8 cents per 4 oz. or fraction thereof, prepayment required.

MEXICO.

Letters, not over half an ounce, 10 cents; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per ounce.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA [illegible]

For any distance not over 3,000 miles: Letters, half an ounce, 6 cents prepaid, 10 cents unpaid; Newspapers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

For any distance exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 15 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTRY OFFICE.

Valuable letters for any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office between the hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour.

The registration fees, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are: Cents.

On domestic letters.....15
On letters to England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Island of Jamaica, each
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Bremen or Hamburg Line, or Prussia closed Mail, each

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, TUESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1869.

The trade in provisions and plantation supplies to-day was fair for the season and enabled holders of the former to realize better prices as a general thing, some getting 21c for clear sides and 16c for shoulders, in small quantities. There were no receipts of consequence, per rail or river and prices were rather firm than otherwise. We note with pleasure that many of our merchants are making liberal arrangements with a view to extending their business, and we may therefore look for livelier times the coming season than heretofore experienced since the war. The trade in leaf tobacco is to be re-established, and this alone will cause a large increase in our general trade. We are all ready for it now and our friends in the interior have nothing to do but prepare to send forward their tobacco. They will find as sharp and experienced buyers and sellers, and as good prices, in Memphis as elsewhere. We hope to have large sales of leaf tobacco in our market to report before the close of the current year.

In money matters there is no material change beyond what may have been caused since yesterday by the gradual tendency toward closeness. We learn of little exchange making but the supply equals the demand, and there is no difficulty in obtaining drafts on New York at ¼ premium, though some bankers ask ¼ higher.

Gold ruled higher and was bought up to 136¼ by dealers, though there was little or no counter demand, and some considered 136 a full price for small amounts. It opened in New York at 137½, but at noon was down to 137¼, closing quiet. There was considerable of a short interest outstanding.

The offerings of scrip were light and little or nothing of importance transpired. City indebtedness was marketable at 77 but could not be had of dealers at less than 80@82. County was wanted at 65 and one dealer allowed 67 on a small amount. Police scrip meets with ready sale at 84@85 and is held by dealers at 87@88.

There was no apparent movement in stocks or securities, and as a general thing the feeling was one of dullness. Dealers bid as follows:

Mem. and Char'ton Railroad stock		46
" " "	1st mort bonds	88
" " "	2d mort bonds	77
Memphis and Ohio	6 per cent	20
" "	10 "	34
" "	Stock	5
" "	6 per cent coup	—
" "	10 " "	25
Miss. & Tenn. R. R.	1st mort bonds	73
" "	2d " "	45
" "	1st coup.	60
" "	Stock	10
Miss Central R R	1st mort bonds	73
" "	2d " "	56
" "	1st coup	75
" "	2d " "	60
" "	Stock	10
" "	Obligation due '73	60
" "	" '74	60
Mem & L. R. R R bonds	1st mor 8 per cent	67
Mem & L. R. R R coupons	1st mor 8 per cent	60
Memphis and Little Rock 7 per cent Navy Yard bonds		60
Memphis and Little Rock R R 7 per cent coupons		80
Memphis City Bonds, old		52
" " " new		50
" " " endorsed by M & Char. R R		65
Memphis City Bonds, endorsed by M & L R R R, and State of Tennessee		60
Memphis City Bonds, Coupons		77
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 8 per cent bonds		66
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 8 per cent bonds		66
Mobile & Ohio R R interest bonds		55
" " " income "		30
Mem. & Char. R R change notes		50
Miss & Tenn " "		35
Miss Central " "		15
New Orleans, Jackson & G N R R change notes		[illegible]

A New York letter of a late day says there are very few July coupons of Memphis sixes on the market, and that peremptory orders could not be filled at less than 90, though it now and then happens that small amounts are picked up at 80@85. This is favorable for our city finances, and does not indicate that there will be any further decline in scrip or bonds than what has already been realized.

Tennessee bonds underwent a sharp decline in New York to-day, and at the close there were sales at 63¼ for old and 56¼ for new. Railway and express shares were active and excited, New York Central running up to 218, and Hudson River to 193¼, while Erie was up to 30 on the street, but closed unsettled, as follows:

Canton	62
Western Union Telegraph	37
Quicksilver	15¾
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Adams Express	[illegible]
Wells & Fargo Express	[illegible]
American Express	41
United States Express	66
Merchants' Union Express	16¾
New York Central	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
Hudson	191
Reading	[illegible]
Michigan Central	131
Michigan Southern	109¾
Illinois Central	142
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107¾
Chicago and N. W.	[illegible]
Chicago and N. W. preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Toledo	—
Rock Island	114¾
St. Paul	74
St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
Fort Wayne	[illegible]
Ohio and Mississippi	[illegible]

Government securities were firm and fairly active for the greater part of the day, and closed as follows:

Bonds of 1881	121¼@121¾
5-20s of '62	[illegible]
5-20s of '64	[illegible]
5-20s of '65	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '65	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '67	[illegible]
5-20s, new, of '68	[illegible]
10-40 bonds	[illegible]
Pacific 6s	[illegible]

The New York *Herald* of Saturday quotes Memphis sixes 50@51.

In addition to the new fractional currency the Treasury Department will soon issue new United States notes of the denomination of one dollar. The plates for these new notes are now being engraved. The vignette of Chief Justice Chase on the left of the face of the notes will be taken off and a bust of Washington substituted. This, and changes in the vignette recently made on the face of the fractional currency, is in accordance with an act of Congress prohibiting the vignettes of persons now living from being on the face of the United States currency.

The following is addressed by the Deputy Controller of the Currency to a banking firm in New York:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, July 22, 1869.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the [illegible] inst. to the Secretary of the Treasury relative to exchanges of circulation securities of national banks, has been referred to this office, with instructions from the Secretary to the effect that hereafter the exchanges of all gold-bearing bonds held for circulation security will be permitted on the basis heretofore adopted, that is, for 10-40 bonds, 85 per cent; all other gold-bearing six per cent bonds, 90 per cent of their par value. The six per cent currency bonds issued by the United States to the Pacific Railroad will not be received as security for the circulation of national banks, and the exchange of the gold bearing bonds is subject to revision, if it shall be deemed that such exchanges are or may become detrimental to the Department.

Very respectfully,
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Acting Controller of the Currency.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in receipt of a letter from the Collector of Customs at New Orleans, covering a communication of William McCreery, relative to the importation of coolies into this country, and asking for the instructions of the Department. He replies that McCreery mistakes in stating that the act of February, 1862, prohibiting American citizens from engaging in the coolie trade, has been abrogated. On the 16th of January, 1869, a resolution was passed unanimously in both Houses of Congress, expressing the abhorrence of the people of the United States for the coolie trade; and in conformity with this resolution, Secretary McCulloch addressed to the Collector of New Orleans that letter of the 19th of August, 1867, of which a copy is enclosed. Additional Article 5 to the treaty between the United States and the Chinese Empire, concluded at Washington on the 28th of July last, and which now awaits the action of the Emperor. It reprobates any other than voluntary emigration, and agrees to make it a penal offense to take Chinese subjects from China without their free and voluntary consent. The Department of State, by a circular of the 17th of January, 1867, addressed to Ministers and Consuls of the United States, directs that the Consul at every port where coolies may embark, be required to certify, after full examination, that such embarcation is not enforced or procured by fraud, but is voluntary, and requires that such Ministers and Consuls use all authority, power, and influence at their command toward preventing and discouraging the carrying on of the traffic referred to in any way. Such being the facts in the case, the Collector is authorized and directed to use all vigilance in the suppression of this, as the Secretary says, "new modification of the slave trade."

The abstract of the reports made to the Controller of the Currency, of the condition of all National Banks at the close of business on 10th of June, shows the resources and liabilities to be $1,564,175,000; capital stock, $422,659,000; specie, $18,455,000; legal tender notes, $81,000,000; three per cent certificates, nearly $5,000,000; surplus fund, $82,218,000; undivided profits, nearly $44,000,000; individual deposits, $574,307,000; United States deposits, $10,310,000.

A Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says:

The result of Boutwell's administration of the Treasury Department appears in the proposition from a German house in Frankfort to loan our Government $800,000,000 at five per cent, which the Secretary has of course been obliged to decline. His view is that we may, within a year, borrow all the money we want at four per cent, or certainly at four and a half per cent, and present indications seem to be, though it is not intended to speak in his name, that he will, next winter, advise such a loan for the purpose of paying off the 5-20s due now, or whenever the Government chooses to so consider them. A private letter to the Secretary, from a well-advised source in England, expresses the opinion that a bond at four and a half per cent can easily be negotiated in Europe within six or eight months.

Cotton Market.

Inquiry on a small scale at low rates was experienced, but there was little response, and sales did not exceed 60 bales, in which 25@28c for ordinary, and 31½c for Liverpool middling were the ruling prices. The New York and Liverpool markets presented no material changes.

Our advices of the growing crop continue good as a general thing, though we have louder complaints of drouth, especially in parts of Panola county, Mississippi.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, July 27, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		67
Received to-day	14	
Received previously	247,073	247,087
		247,154
Exported to-day	9	
Exported previously	246,763	246,772
Stock at noon this day		382

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 7 bales; Memphis and Ohio, 7.

Exports were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 5 bales; Memphis and Ohio, 4.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Cotton market opens firmer. Ordinary, 27½c; good do., 29½c; low middling, 32½c; middling, 34c; good do., 35c.

1:30 p.m.—Cotton market quiet and unchanged in prices. Sales so far to-day, 250 bales; receipts, 300.

4 p.m.—Cotton market closed dull on spot, but firm for further delivery. Sales to spinners 339 bales; sales for speculation 20 bales; sales for exports 329 bales. Ordinary 27½c; good ordinary 29½c; low middling 32½c; middling 34c; good middling 34½c. Contracts were made for 200 bales low middling, deliverable in December, at 26½c; 250 bales do., deliverable in November, at 27½c.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 27—11:15 a.m.—The cotton market opens steady, at 12½d for middling uplands, and 12½d for Orleans. Estimated sales for the day 10,000 bales.

GENERAL MARKET.

APPLES—Receipts light and ready; sale to shippers at $1@1 75 per bbl, loose, as in quality.

BUTTER—Market dull and unchanged with choice Western 30@32c, and common nominal.

BACON—The market is laboring under consignments of inferior and country cured; but city cured meats rule strong with clear sides 12½@19½c, shoulders, 15½@16½c, and choice canvased sugar-cured hams, 23@25½c; plain uncanvased hams were 18½c, and plain canvased, 19@20c.

BRAN—Dull, with a sale of 40 sks at $20 per ton.

BAGGING, ETC.—Todd's light bagging 19@20c; flax, heavy, 23@24c; Kentucky Py, 24@25c; Greenleaf, 25@26c. No demand for rope. Iron ties, per 100 lbs, $7@7.50.

CORN MEAL—Inactive and irregular. Kiln dried, in first hands, $4 65@4 75 per bbl and $5 in a retail way; there were sales of green on levee at $4 25@4 50, but it was difficult to realize the outside price.

CORN—No receipts and a further advance established, as seen in the clearing out of a consignment of shelled on levee at 97½c while $1 was the price in store. There were shipments of 1,000 sks Southward.

COFFEE—Inactive and unchanged, with Rio ranging from 19@25c, in grocers transactions.

EGGS—Market rather better but not quotably changed, good ranging from 12½@15c.

FLOUR—The market was fairly active with good super to good family ranging from $5@6 50 and fancy from $6 50@10 50 per bbl. The movement was chiefly in medium grades.

HAY—A consignment of 200 bales prime timothy on levee was sold at $25 50 per ton, without trouble and better might have been realized.

LARD—The market is inactive but rules stiff with tierce 19½@20½c; keg, 21@22c and caddie 22@23½c.

OATS—In light supply and held [illegible].

OILS, ETC.—Quiet. Prices [illegible]: Carbon per gal. 35c; raw linseed, $1 15; boiled linseed $1 20; train, $1 15; giant, 90c; lard, No. 1, $1 50; lubricating, 50; tanner's, $1 15; turpentine, 65c.

ONIONS—Dull at $3 50@4 50 per bbl, shipping order.

PORK—The market continues quiet and steady, with mess $34 50@35 per bbl., the outside price ruling in small transactions. We learn of no movement in rumps or jowls.

POTATOES—Receipts light, and a shipping demand at $1 50 per bbl. loose, with one buyer paying $2 for choice.

FISH—White fish No. 1 per half bbl. $10@11; shad per half bbl. $5@5 50.

POULTRY—In fair supply with young chickens and hens ranging from $3@6 per dozen.

SUGAR—Quiet and steady; open kettle Louisiana, 12@15c; clarified Louisiana, 15½@17c; hard refined, 17½@18c; soft refined 16½@17c.

SALT—Market quiet and steady. Ohio river, 280 lb bbls, $2 50@2 75; large do, $3 00@3 50; dairy, 280 lb bbls, $3 50@3 75; large do, $4 50@4 75.

TAR—Quiet. Pine, per dozen kegs, $5@5.50.

TALLOW—In demand for shipment at 9@10c per lb.

WHEAT—City millers are in the market at $1 25 per bushel for No. 2. Receipts light.

WHISKY—Inactive and unchanged, with common rectified in first hands 65c@$1 25 per gallon. Highwines, $1.

YEAST POWDERS—Preston & Merrill's $2 20@2 25 per dozen.

DAILY & WEEKLY

MEMPHIS

"AVALANCHE"

Largest, Best

—AND—

MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED

Paper in Tennessee.

TERMS:

DAILY AVALANCHE $10 Per Annum.

WEEKLY AVALANCHE, $2 Per Annum.

$1.75 to Clubs of Ten Each.

Read what the Contemporary Press says of it:

THE AVALANCHE, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest expressions of admiration from its friends and the press. [illegible] —[Memphis Appeal.]

[illegible] —[Nashville Banner.]

[illegible] —[Trenton, Tennessee, Gazette.]

THE MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—This paper has come to us in a new dress, greatly enlarged and improved. [illegible] —[Chattanooga Republican.]

[illegible] —[Little Rock Gazette.]

MEMPHIS AVALANCHE.—We notice with pleasure that this sterling paper has recently been enlarged and greatly improved in appearance. [illegible] —[Tallahatchian.]

[illegible] —[Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel.]

[illegible] (Tenn.) Tribune.

[illegible] Valley (Miss.) Eagle.

[illegible] Falcon.

[illegible] Times.

[illegible] —[Des Arc (Ark.) Citizen.]

NOTICES.

FRENCH JOHN'S

Eating House,

Irving Block,

No. 258 Second Street.

To my Many Patrons in the Country:

IN removing from my old place I have in view your especial comfort and happiness. I have ever endeavored to please you, and, from the thousand smiling faces that I have met, I can judge that you all have been pleased. I have spared no expense in fitting up this Eating House. My prices are the same, and I hope, by strict attention to business and fair dealing, to merit your approbation. The new place is only a few steps from the old one. Come and see me when in town.

N. B.—Meals for ladies with their husbands. Open Night and Day.

FRENCH JOHN, Irving Block, No. 258 Second street.

REFINED

FAMILY LARD,

PACKED BY

PROCTOR & GAMBLE,

CINCINNATI.



☞ Ask your Grocer for our brand of Lard in these Packages.

Packed in 3, 5, 10 lb. Caddies, 50 lb. Cases for shipment. Cheapest mode for selling Lard, send for Price List. Sold by Memphis Grocers my25

Building.

LEAVE your money at home. All work done at prices to suit the times. Give me a call. No charge made for estimating work. Sash and rails got out ready to ship, by sending drawings, height of sash and length of run. Door Frames, Window Frames, Verandahs and Houses framed, so that any workman can put them up at [illegible]. Jefferson street. JOHN REIF, Carpenter and Builder. nov24

WANTED.

A PARTNER WANTED.

TO join me in a general Commission business in this city. I have good acquaintance on Ohio, Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, and a good connection in New Orleans, New York and Liverpool. Address E. B. W., Smithland, Ky.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Bayliss, Everett & Co. is dissolved. The business will be closed up at their office, 278 Front street.

Messrs. E. M. Everitt & Co. will continue the Importing and Commission business at No. 12 Union street.

B. BAYLISS.

Memphis, Tenn., July 17, 1869. jy18

GINS.

PRATT'S

SOUTHERN-MADE COTTON GIN.

THIS Gin is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for sample, picking the seed clean and light draught. It does not break the roll nor choke with wet or [illegible].

The attention of planters is called to the advantages of the "EUREKA GIN," being the most perfect gin ever made. [illegible]

[illegible] A. N. GUNNESON.

Mr. Pratt also makes the "Feeler Gin," [illegible]

Mr. Pratt has been engaged [illegible] years in the manufacture of gins [illegible]

Orders for gins [illegible] G. W. TRUEHEART, Agent for Daniel Pratt.

COTTON GINS.

Allison Bros.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

E. Carver & Co.'s

IMPROVED COTTON GIN

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

HARDWARE,

Iron, Guns, Cutlery, Etc.,

270 FRONT STREET,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

PLANTERS or merchants designing to purchase Gin Stands will do well to bear in mind that we are Sole Agents for E. CARVER & CO.'S IMPROVED COTTON GINS. The unequaled character of the sample of cotton ginned on these well-known Gin Stands, the lightness of their improved running gear, increased yield of lint, and many other acknowledged advantages, make them more desirable than, in former years, when, as now, they were the favorite. jy13

PROFESSIONAL.

WM. HUNTER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Late Judge of the Criminal Court of Memphis,

Office No. 43 North Court Street,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

WILL prosecute claims against the Federal Government for property [illegible] while in the service of the United States during the war, and practice in all the courts of Memphis and the Supreme Court. jy10

NOTICES.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER RAILROAD

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

IN order more [illegible] A. S. MITCHELL, President.

FURNISHING GOODS.

Griffin, Henderson & Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods. [illegible]

Dissolution.

THE [illegible]

Memphis, July 15, 1869. jy16

PROPOSALS.

Office of the

Board of Levee Commissioners,

For the Counties of

BOLIVAR WASHINGTON and ISSAQUENA.

GREENVILLE, Miss., June 26, 1869.

SEALED proposals will be received for the construction of certain Levees in the Levee District composed of the counties of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena, State of Mississippi. The approximate amount of work to be done, is:

In Bolivar county, (forty-five thousand)	45,000 cubic yards
In Washington county (one hundred and thirty-five thousand)	135,000 "
In Issaquena county, (eight hundred thousand)	800,000 "
Total approximation	980,000 cubic yards

Plans and specifications of the projected work can be seen, and other information that bidders may desire, obtained, at the office of the Chief Engineer, R. A. O'Hea, Greenville, Miss.

Proposals will be received for all or any part of the work, and bidders will state the lowest price per cubic yard payable in currency and the lowest price per cubic yard, payable in bonds of the Board, at which they will construct any portion of the work.

Bids will be received until July 19, 1869, endorsed "Proposals for constructing Levees in District of Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena," and must be addressed to

J. E. EDMONDS,
President Board Levee Commissioners, Greenville, Miss.

CIGARS.



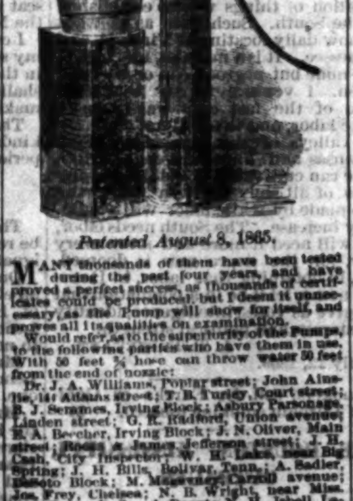
Defiance Cigar and Tobacco House, Opposite Peabody Hotel, S. STERNBERG & CO., 313 Main Street.

PUMPS.

A. BALDING'S

DOUBLE ACTING SUBMERGED

FORCE PUMP.



Patented August 8, 1865.

MANY thousands of them have been tested during the past four years, and have proved a perfect success, as thousands of certificates could be produced; but I deem it unnecessary, as the Pump will show for itself, and proves all its qualities on examination.

Would refer, as to the superiority of these Pumps, to the following parties who have them in use. With 50 feet ¾ hose can throw water 50 feet from the end of nozzle:

Dr. J. A. Williams, Poplar street; John Ainslie, 131 Adams street; T. B. Turley, Court street; R. J. Semmes, Irving Block; Asbury Parsonage, Linden street; G. H. Radford, Union avenue; E. A. Becher, Irving Block; J. N. Oliver, Main street; [illegible] Jefferson street; J. H. Bills, Bolivar, Tenn.; A. Sadler, [illegible] Block; [illegible]; Joe Frey, Chelsea; N. B. Wright, near Miss. and Tenn. Railroad Depot; N. R. Isbell, Lafayette Depot; R. W. Inge, Galloway Switch; Jas. H. Barton, Barton's Depot, Ala.; J. C. Lanier, [illegible], Second and Madison; [illegible] Second street; Coyle & Worley, Southern Express office.

PRICES FOR THIS PUMP COMPLETE:

Pump 16 feet long, $1 50 per foot	$24 00
Pump 18 feet long, $1 50 per foot	27 00
Pump [illegible] feet long, $1 [illegible] per foot	30 00

and fifty cents per foot for each additional foot.

☞ Agents wanted for this Pump, either to buy County Rights and sell the Pumps, on which a liberal advance will be given to the wholesale trade and no charge for the right of territory.

BALDING & CO., No. 5 Jefferson st., Memphis, Tenn.

WATERING PLACES.

BAILEY'S SPRINGS,

LAUDERDALE COUNTY, ALA.,

THE most efficient waters in the world in the cure of

Dropsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Diseases peculiar to Females, General Debility and all diseases of the Skin and Kidneys.

Now ready for the reception of visitors. Inducements to families for the season. The price of board: $15 per week; $50 per month. For further information or circulars, address ELLIS & CO., Proprietors.

Bailey's Springs, Ala., May 15, 1869. jy13

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Farmer's

Weekly Prices Current.

THE first number of this paper will appear on the first Saturday in August. We start with a circulation of 3,000, embracing an area of 200 miles, north, south, east and west of Memphis. The Farmer's Prices Current will fall into the hands of thousands who reside within trading distance of Memphis, and will be the

Best Advertising Medium in the State,

As it will be a direct medium between the merchant and the farmer.

The sheet will embrace 8 pages, 4 or 5 of which will be devoted to Commercial and Agricultural matters; the balance to business cards of Cotton, Dry Goods and Grocery Merchants.

The terms of subscription have been put down at the low price of 50 cents per annum, which places it in the power of every farmer to become one of its readers.

W. M. HUTTON & CO., Publishers. jy20

Beautiful Woman. If you would be beautiful, use Hagan's Magnolia Balm.

It gives a pure Blooming Complexion and restores Youthful Beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect. It Removes Redness, Blotches and Pimples, cures Tan, Sunburn and Freckles, and makes a Lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the Skin Smooth and Pearly; the Eye bright and clear; the Cheek glow with the Bloom of Youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the Countenance. No lady need complain of her Complexion, when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article.

The best thing to dress the hair with is Lyon's Kathairon.

FOR SALE.

Land and Lots for Sale.

LAND and lots at Mason's Depot, 36 miles on Memphis and Louisville Railroad [illegible]

July 6, 1869. D. E. PALMER.

ROSADALIS.

THE GREAT BLOOD RENOVATOR. ROSADALIS ALMANAC. DR. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ROSADALIS.

ROSADALIS!

R O S A D A L I S

THE Great American Health Restorer, purifies the blood, and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10, 1869.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in recommending your ROSADALIS as a very powerful alterative. I have used it in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients. Yours truly,

R. W. CARR, M. D.

CURES RHEUMATISM.

MURFREESBORO, TENN., July 2.

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE, Baltimore, Md.—Sir: You will please send me four (4) more bottles of your most excellent medicine.

As you will remember, one month or six weeks ago, I received three bottles of it. When I commenced taking it I could scarcely walk at all when night came, but now I suffer no more from rheumatism. I have a little brother that is about to lose his sight, and I wish to try it for him. You will please find enclosed $6 for which you will please forward me the medicine immediately. Very respectfully,

I remain,
SAML. G. McFADDEN,
P. O. Box 130, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Sold by druggists everywhere.

At wholesale, by
MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,
G. C. WARD & BRO.
G. W. JONES & CO.
W. N. WILKERSON & CO. apr29

MEDICAL.

DR. HUNTER

CONTINUES to treat all private diseases, Syphilis in all its forms, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, and all urinary diseases, and the effects of mercury are completely eradicated; Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or other causes, and which produces some of the following effects, as blotches, bodily weakness, indigestion, constipation, aversion to society, [illegible] dread of future events, loss of memory, indolence, nocturnal emissions, and finally prostration of the vital power, can be fully restored to health. Persons afflicted with this or any other delicate, intricate, or long standing constitutional complaint, should give the Doctor a trial. He never fails.

The Doctor publishes a medical circular that gives a full exposition of venereal and private diseases, that can be had free at office, or by mail for one stamp. It gives a clear delineation of all the diseases and conditions resulting from the infringement of the moral laws, [illegible] in married or single life. Every sufferer [illegible] contains instruction to the afflicted and enabling them to determine the precise nature of their complaints.

The establishment, comprising ten ample rooms, is central. When it is not convenient to visit the city, the Doctor's opinion can be obtained by giving a written statement of the case, and medicines can be forwarded by mail or express. In some instances, however, a personal examination is absolutely necessary, while in others daily personal attention is required, and for the accommodation of such patients there are apartments connected with the office that are provided with every requisite that is calculated to promote recovery, including medicated vapor baths. All prescriptions are prepared in the Doctor's own laboratory, under his personal supervision. Medical pamphlet at office free, or by mail for two stamps. No matter who have failed, read what he says. Office No. 183 Third street, between Green and Walnut streets, near the Postoffice, Louisville, Ky. Office hours 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Sundays 10 a.m. to 12 m. je26dw

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Dr. J. B. Scarborough

HAS permanently located in Memphis for the purpose of treating

Venereal Diseases, Scrofula, Dropsy, Dyspepsia and Chronic Diseases

Of every description. SYPHILIS, especially, he engages to cure effectually, without the use of mercury, and in much less time than is generally required; pledging himself to pay all the expenses of treatment should he fail to make a cure in cases where his directions are implicitly followed. All communications by letter promptly answered.

Office, No. 237 Second Street, upstairs. jy7

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Trustee's Sale.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust executed to me by Thomas [illegible], on the [illegible] day of August, 1867, and duly registered in the Register's office of Shelby county, in Book No. 62, pages 128 and 129, I will sell, to the highest bidder, ON THE PREMISES,

On Tuesday, July 27, 1869,

the lot of ground conveyed and described in said deed, lying east of and fronting on Wellington street, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, fronting on said street about 150 feet, and running back between parallel lines east to the east line of lot No. 3, in block No. 38, except 50 front feet cut off the north side of said lot, running back its entire depth, heretofore conveyed by Mary L. Estes to H. M. Estes.

Equity of redemption waived in the deed of trust.

Sale on the premises at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

M. MAGEVNEY, Trustee. je27

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed in trust executed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, on the 31 day of March, [illegible], and duly recorded in the Register's office of Shelby county, State of Tennessee, in book No. 65, pages 88, 89 and 90, conveying the property hereinafter described to me, in trust, to secure certain debts in said deed set forth, in the payment of which default has been made, I will, as directed in said conveyance, on

FRIDAY, July 30th, 1869,

Offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the Overton Hotel, on the corner of Main and Poplar streets, in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, the following described property, to-wit: The house and lot known as the Adams Street Engine House, at the northwest corner of Second and Adams streets, fronting 37 feet, 1½ inches on Adams street, and running back on Second street 148½ feet to an alley, and being the part of lots 283 and 284 conveyed by Robert Banks to said Mayor and Aldermen. Equity of redemption waived. WM. H. [illegible], Trustee.

June 30, 1869. je30

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Robert K. Moon, deceased, hereby notifies all creditors of said estate to file their claims, and all debtors to come forward and settle their indebtedness with Messrs. Wright, McKissick & Wright, his attorneys.

W. M. B. GALBREATH.

Memphis, Jul 20, 1869. jy12

Commissioner's Sale.

I WILL SELL, at private sale, the interest of G. F. W. Shepherd, deceased, in the Cotton Gin Manufactory of Hurt, Shepherd & Co., embracing engine, planing machine, and all the machinery necessary to such an establishment, a grist mill attached. This is a good investment for a small capital. Apply early.

W. M. WALKER, Commissioner.

Germantown, Tenn.

Christian Advocate!

CHANGE OF TERMS.

ENCOURAGED by the improved condition of the country, and impelled by an earnest desire to introduce the CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE into all our families, we have resolved to reduce the price of our paper.

Hereafter the price will be $2 a year in advance—$1 to preachers traveling and local. Preachers who send as many as Ten Subscribers will get the paper free of charge.

Remittances of five dollars and upwards may be made by mail at our risk. Larger amounts, if letters are registered; money may also be remitted at our risk. But it is better to send postal orders, checks or drafts by express.

CLUBS.

THE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE will be furnished at $1 50 a year to each subscriber in a club of ten, received with the money in full ($15 00) at one time, without cost to the agent.

Now, let every preacher, traveling and local, and every member and every friend of the church [illegible]

W. C. JOHNSON, [illegible] Jefferson street, Memphis, Tenn.

HOTELS.

EVERETT HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Fourth Street—From Olive to Locust.

I. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Proprietor.

THIS Hotel, being Centrally Located, offers Many Inducements to the traveling public.

WARD'S [illegible] SEMINARY NASHVILLE, TENN.

SCHOOLS.

University of Virginia.

THE Session of this Institution commences annually on the 1st day of October and continues, without interruption, till the Thursday preceding the 4th of July ensuing.

The organization of the Institution is very complete, embracing extensive and thorough courses of instruction in Literature and Science, and in the professions of Law, Medicine and Engineering.

WM. E. PETERS, LL. D., Professor of Latin.
B. L. GILDERSLEEVE, PH. D., Professor of Greek.
M. SCHELE DE VERE, J. U. D., Professor of Modern Languages.
CH. S. VENABLE, LL. D., Professor of Mathematics.
FRANCIS H. SMITH, M. A., Professor of Natural Philosophy.
S. MAUPIN, M. A., M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
JAS. F. HARRISON, M. D., Professor of Medicine and Obstetrics.
JAS. L. CABELL, M. A., M. D., Professor of Physiology and Surgery.
JOHN S. DAVIS, M. A., M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica.
WM. H. McGUFFEY, D. D., LL. D., Professor of Moral Philosophy.
GEO. FRED. HOLMES, LL. D., Professor of History, Literature and Rhetoric.
JOHN B. MINOR, LL. D., Professor of Common and Statute Law.
S. O. SOUTHALL, LL. D., Professor of Constitutional and International Law, Mercantile Law and Equity.
L. L. BOECK, PH. D., Professor of Applied Mathematics and Engineering.
J. W. MALLET, PH. D., M. D., Professor of Analytical and Agricultural Chemistry.
J. E. CHANCELLOR, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The expenses of the Academic or Law Student, exclusive of the cost of Text-Books and clothing and pocket money, amount to about $355 per session of nine months; and of the Engineering or Medical Student to about $380, of which sum, respectively, $220 or $250 is payable on admission, and the balance in the progress of the session.

For details, send for catalogue.

P. O., "University of Virginia."

S. MAUPIN, Chairman of the Faculty. jy22

PATAPSCO FEMALE INSTITUTE, NEAR BALTIMORE, MD.

In full operation, with a complete corps of Teachers and Professors.

☞ Pupils from nineteen different States, South and Southwest, now present.

Location beautiful, convenient, retired, and perfectly healthy.

School select, number of pupils limited, and charges more moderate than the few institutions of the same class in cities and elsewhere. Term begins Second Thursday in September next. Address the Principal,

ROBERT H. ARCHER, Ellicott's Mills, Md. jy8

J. D. Stewart's

High School for Boys,

110 Alabama Street.

THE next session of this institution commences on

Wednesday, the first day of September.

Thorough instructions given in English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek, French and German. jy7

Franklin Female College,

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.

THIS Institution has recently been purchased by some of the citizens and thoroughly repaired, with the view of establishing a Female School of high grade. The building is of sufficient capacity to accommodate 80 boarders, and if under the control of an efficient Principal, from one hundred to one hundred and fifty pupils, perhaps more, can be obtained.

In order to accomplish the object desired the owners propose to sell or rent to a suitable man at a low price.

Holly Springs has considerable reputation as an educational point, and for healthfulness stands unrivalled.

WM. F. MASON,
J. D. FENNELL,
W. A. ROBERTS,
jy8 Trustees.

Kentucky Military Institute,

(Six Miles South of Frankfort.)

COL. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent.

Assisted by an Able Faculty.

The 26th Academical year of this Institute will begin

On Monday, September 6, 1869.

TERMS—Three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) per Academical year of 40 weeks.

For special information, address Colonel R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent, Farmdale, Franklin county, Ky.

ELMWOOD ACADEMY.

THE subscriber would inform his friends and the public that he will open this School on

MONDAY, August 2d.

The Academy is located at the northeast corner of the Cemetery, and is a short distance from the terminus of the street railroad.

Apply at No. 150 Elliott street, after 1 o'clock p.m., or at Central High School, Union street, until that hour.

THOS. J. GIRARDEAU. jy20

MEDICAL COLLEGE

Of Memphis.

Session 1869-70.

THE regular Lectures of this Institution will begin

Friday, October 15, 1869,

AND END IN MARCH, 1870.

Faculty:

ALEXANDER ERSKINE, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women.
BENJ. W. AVENT, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
ALFRED H. VOORHIES, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and of Opthalmology.
RICHARD B. MAURY, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine.
DUDLEY D. SAUNDERS, M. D., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
J. JOSEPH WILLIAMS, M. D., Professor of Physiology and Pathology.
ALEXANDER RIVES, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology.
GUSTAVUS B. THORNTON, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

For any further information in reference to the school, application may be made to

ALEXANDER ERSKINE, Dean.

Memphis, July 16, 1869. jy18

COLUMBIA FEMALE INSTITUTE

MAURY COUNTY, TENNESSEE.

CHARTERED with College powers and privileges by the Legislature of the State of Tennessee.

RT. REV. C. T. QUINTARD, ... Visitor.
REV. GEORGE BECKETT, ... Rector.
MRS. M. E. MARTIN, ... Principal.

Assisted by a full and effective corps of experienced teachers.

The Fall Term will begin Monday, September 6, 1869. For circulars, address Rev. Geo. Beckett, Columbia, Tennessee. jy7

The University of Mississippi

OPENS on the 15th of September next, with the same Faculty as heretofore. It has been in operation long enough for the public to have tested its merits.

The extensive and costly apparatus for the illustration of the sciences; its magnificent cabinet of minerals and fossils, and those of the State survey; its library of choice books; its thorough repair; its healthful location and accessibility; its religious privileges—regular service in five churches in town and six churches being represented in the Faculty; the high tone and moral character of the surrounding population, and its unparalleled cheapness, should commend it to the patronage of those who have sons to educate, especially Memphis and the surrounding country. North Mississippi has long enjoyed a heavy business intercourse with Memphis. We open our halls of learning to her sons.

TERMS, IN ADVANCE.

Tuition in Literary Department, for session.....$50 00
" in Law Department.....$50 00

Board—private messing is abolished. The Trustees design employing a steward to purchase and prepare provisions, at actual cost, the students furnishing the means. Board, in private families, washing and lights at moderate rates.

No new student will hereafter be admitted free of tuition.

The Preparatory Department continued.

Text-books furnished at a small advance on cost.

J. M. BOWEN, Secretary of the Board.

Oxford, July 16, 1869. jy24

COAL DEALERS.

M. B. PACKER & CO.,

DEALERS in Pittsburg Coal. [illegible] Also fill orders for Coke. Office, [illegible] Madison. Yard foot of [illegible]